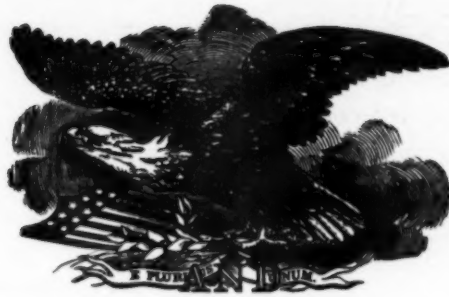


# ARMY

THE GAZETTE OF THE LAND  
SEA AND AIR



# NAVY

SPOKESMAN OF THE SERVICES  
SINCE 1863

## JOURNAL

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### The War Program

#### PLANNING A CAMPAIGN

NOW can be told how Allied military and naval leaders plotted the conquest of African coasts and cities for months while the people in their countries cried aloud for the opening of a second front.

Not the least of that story is the account of the work performed by the U. S. Navy, which working with the British fleet, achieved a miracle of split-second timing. Great convoys coming from the British Isles and from across the Atlantic, divided far out at sea, and proceeding on meticulous schedules, arrived simultaneously with their men and material at widely-scattered points along the Atlantic and Mediterranean coasts.

The assault on Africa was conceived in this country shortly after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. American officials had been kept informed of the global situation by their own representatives on the spot. The nucleus of the Combined Chiefs of Staff was in operation. They had been planning a joint attack on the German front in France and Belgium.

Then, when Prime Minister Churchill visited the White House, further conversations brought a change in the plans to make Africa the point of attack rather than the territory a few miles from Great Britain.

The actual details of the African invasion—the places to be invaded, the number of troops, the ships to be used, and countless details—were agreed upon last July, and by August it was possible to set the date of invasion.

All these months the American and British military and naval men have centered their thoughts upon this ultimate armada. As few persons as possible were taken into their confidence, although it is known that our Russian allies had been kept informed of the proposed assault.

Premier Churchill said in addressing the Lord Mayor's dinner in London that he was President Roosevelt's lieutenant in these plans. But it can be said now that he disparages his position, because he was a most willing worker—in fact, he agreed to practically every proposition put before him by the Combined Chiefs of Staff and did everything they asked. With a less amenable man in charge of Great Britain's affairs, this assault might have been stymied before it really was begun.

Both Premier Churchill and President Roosevelt say this is just the beginning of the Allied land offensive in this war. Future moves must be left to speculation and the chances that field operations involve.

As Lt. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower said after the initial assault, "The way the naval staff planned the giant convoys with exact timing was nothing short of wonderful."

Great Britain's Navy, to which were attached strong American naval forces, maintained a double-shielding operation while American troops poured ashore from their transports. A large force of heavy ships protected the convoys on

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The President and the General of the Armies of the United States stand in silent prayer for the War Dead at the tomb of the Unknown Soldier at Arlington National Cemetery on Armistice Day. Left to right are Lt. Col. Chester Hammond, USA, military aide to the President; General John J. Pershing; President Roosevelt, and Capt. John McCrea, USN, Naval Aide.

#### Campaign Medals Authorized

The President, by executive order, has created the American, European-African-Middle Eastern and Asiatic-Pacific campaign medals to be awarded under regulations prescribed by the Secretaries of War and Navy. His order follows:

By virtue of the authority vested in me as President of the United States and as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, it is hereby ordered that the American, European-African-Middle Eastern, and Asiatic-Pacific campaign medals, including suitable appurtenances, be established, and that the said medals may be awarded, under such regulations as the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy may severally prescribe, to members of the land and naval forces of the United States, including the Women's Reserve of the United States Naval Reserve, and to members of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps who, during any period between 7 December, 1941, inclusive, and a date six months subsequent to the termination of the present war, shall have served outside the continental limits of the United States in any of the respective areas as indicated by the names of the medals, such areas to be more precisely defined in the regulations hereby authorized.

For the purpose of this order, the Territory of Alaska shall be considered as outside the continental limits of the United States.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

#### Lieutenants' Age Limits Raised

The War Department announced this week that first and second lieutenants who have not passed their 36th birthdays will be eligible for field duty. Previously, maximum ages were set at 30 for second lieutenants and 35 for first lieutenants.

It was explained that many graduates of the Officer Candidate Schools are between the ages of 30 and 36, which necessitated their assignment to overhead installations.

The Department said, "in addition to the new age requirement, the only qualification, other than professional, for service of lieutenants with troop units is that they shall have adequate physical and mental vigor and stamina necessary to perform the command of staff duties to which assigned under the rigorous conditions of modern combat."

#### Reappoint Navy Surgeon Gen.

The President this week reappointed Rear Adm. Ross T. McIntire, (MC), USN, as Surgeon General of the Navy and Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery with rank of rear admiral for another term of four years.

### House Unit to Study Pay Bill Amendments

A House Military Affairs subcommittee will begin consideration of amendments to the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942 early this coming week, it was stated this week by Representative Brooks, of La., chairman of the unit.

The subcommittee has before it for consideration, S. 2723, which would:

(1) Make clear the intent of the Congress that Reserve officers of all components and National Guard officers shall count for all pay purposes all commissioned service, active or inactive. Those officers may now count such service for longevity pay under the Pay Act, but may not use inactive commissioned service in the determination of pay periods.

(2) Entitle Regular officers to count for both longevity pay purposes and determination of pay periods any inactive Reserve service earned before entry in the Regular establishments. This will place Regular officers on an equality with Reserve officers.

In addition, there is to be considered the bill of Representative Sparkman, of Ala., H. R. 7437, which would entitle officers to count enlisted service for pay purposes. This bill is limited in scope, covering only Regular Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard service, and not making clear that enlisted service shall be counted for pay periods as well as longevity.

However, Mr. Sparkman, who is a member of Chairman Brook's subcommittee, is planning to abandon H. R. 7347 in favor of an amendment to S. 2723 which would permit all officers, Regular, Reserve or National Guard to count for all pay purposes all honorable enlisted service, whether in the Regular Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard, or in the active reserves and National Guard.

The subcommittee may not be able to dispose of the bill at one meeting, since certain retired officers have asked to be heard on proposed amendments.

#### May Appoint Married Nurses

Under provisions of new War Department instructions just promulgated, nurses who are married will be eligible for original appointment in the Army Nurse Corps—this to apply for the duration of the war and six months thereafter.

Originally, no Army nurse who was married could serve on active duty. This was first amended to permit the retention in service of nurses who married after coming on active duty.

Now, under new regulations, nurses who are married may receive original appointment in the Army Nurse Corps. They must, like all nurses, agree to serve wherever they may be sent, and will be available for assignment the same as single nurses. Where a nurse has single children, adequate provisions must be made for their care away from Army reservations.

#### FLIGHT OFFICER REGULATIONS

The War Department has approved regulations giving effect to the new flight officer act. Text of the department's announcement is on page 309.

## Editors Elated As American Forces Launch Sweeping Offensive in Africa

ELEVEN months to the day after Pearl Harbor, American forces under command of Lt. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower landed on the Atlantic and Mediterranean coasts of French North Africa, launching the United Nations' first strategic offensive. Here, then, is what editors had to say about this momentous action.

The New York Times comments: "We believe that history will say that on 7 Nov. the blow was struck that marked the turning point in this war and the beginning of the great offensive against the Axis Powers. This is not too high a valuation to place on the operations which an American expeditionary army, supported by British naval and air forces has launched in North Africa."

After describing the military potentials surrounding the move, the Times says of its moral value: "Here is clear proof that the United States is indeed prepared to give its sons to die in the cause of an Allied victory to be won on the soil of Europe. Here is evidence that we believe ourselves to be strong enough to undertake offensive operations simultaneously both in the Pacific and in the Atlantic battle-zones."

"All other emotions over the momentous events in northwest Africa are engulfed today in the great pride common to all Americans at home and abroad," the Baltimore, Md., Sun states. "Our step toward a second front is now initiated, under circumstances which thus far promise us ultimate success, and with our own American troops composing the spear point of this grand scale attack. . . . To General Eisenhower's ground and sea and air forces on the African front, and to our Allies, America sends salutations. The second front is nearer."

"The hour has struck," the Washington, D. C., Post asserts. "The fear had been growing that the hour would never come. As October ebbed away, and Hitler's effort to grasp the Middle East in his giant Egyptian-Russian pincers had stalled, the fear amounted to consuming anxiety. . . . The relief which has spread everywhere throughout the Freedom Front that we intend to give Hitler no rest, that we have beaten him to the draw for the Atlantic accesses to our continent, is as pronounced as the thrill."

"What is demonstrated by the landings in West Africa," the Post adds, "is the beginnings of a grand strategy by the Anglo-American-Russian coalition. This is the first evidence of such a strategy to the peoples of the Freedom Front."

The New York Herald-Tribune calls the attack "unquestionably the greatest hour for Americans since the attack on Pearl Harbor, and in its ultimate implications, perhaps, one of the greatest hours in the history of the global struggle."

"With this blow," the Herald Tribune relates, "the United Nations have passed to the strategic offensive for the first time in the whole three years of the war—an offensive skillfully designed, reaping all the advantages of the initiative which the Axis has for so long enjoyed and an offensive which will never falter or turn back,

whatever checks or difficulties or reverses it may encounter, until it ends in the streets of Berlin."

The Boston Post states: "The generals and the admirals to whom the burden of command has been given have at last produced their master plan. From here on the theoretical speculation, the arm chair strategy, the meddling and muddling is over. We have shaped our weapons and now present them at the breast of the enemy."

The Washington, D. C., Star notes: "The one dark spot in this picture, the single source of regret, is the fact that American and French forces have come to blows. Happily, the fighting appears to have been minor in character, but none can doubt that the people of this country, with their long tradition of friendship for the French, would have greatly preferred to avoid it altogether. All Americans, however, will face the fact that the attack had to be made. And they will wage the fight secure in the knowledge that President Roosevelt spoke the truth when he told the French people that this blow was not aimed at them—but that the full sovereignty of France will be restored at the first moment after the Germans and the Italians have been beaten. The people of the United States entertain no reservations about this, and it is to be hoped that the people of France will know that this is true."

"Hitler will react to the new situation, no doubt energetically," declares the Des Moines, Ia., Register. "He may occupy the rest of France. He may take over Spain. We may see Gibraltar under attack from the land in the near future. Great reinforcements of Axis air strength in the region of the western Mediterranean is, of course, to be expected. There will be much desperate fighting, either before we sweep North Africa or afterward."

The Cleveland, Ohio, Plain Dealer holds that "now all of North Africa becomes the springboard for the invasion of Europe. Hitler has spent months, expended capital, and wasted man power building extensive defenses to a depth of two to 50 miles along the western coast of Europe from Spain to Spitzbergen. He will learn that he has built a Maginot Line. The Allies will take it from the flank, from southern France, through Italy and the Balkans, where defenses are indifferent, so confident was the Axis of retaining control of the Mediterranean."

The Dayton, Ohio, Herald maintains: "Even as Hitler knew what he was doing when he conquered Norway before he struck at the Low Countries, so do the Allied commanders know what they are doing as they set out to clean up North Africa before staging a frontal assault on the shores of France. For with the whole of Europe exposed to invasion and with Axis forces dispersed to meet attack from any quarter, the Allies will be in a position to choose the likeliest spot for invasion or even to launch a gigantic pincers movement of their own when they begin the march on Berlin."

### President Pays General Pershing Tribute at Armistice Day Rites

The Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy and the General of the Armies stood together before the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at Arlington National Cemetery, and for a few solemn minutes the history of two wars was dramatically fused.

It was 11 Nov.—Armistice Day. Only on this day in 1942 there was no longer an Armistice for America. For at the exact moment when President Roosevelt and General John J. Pershing were hearing an Army trumpeter blow "Taps" for the unnamed hero of a bygone war, American forces were in their fourth day of vigorous offensive in North Africa.

There were those among the huge throng at Arlington who reflected that the fighting today might not have been so dreadfully necessary had the nation heeded the appeal of General Pershing to march on Berlin, 24 years ago, and to dictate there the terms of peace.

The President, in his address from the amphitheatre at Arlington, told how "Americans and their British brothers-in-arms are again fighting on French soil. They are again fighting against a German militarism which transcends a hundred-fold the brutality and barbarism of 1918." And there was vigorous applause as the President declared: "Today, we know, and they, that they have conquered nothing. Today they face the inevitable, final defeat."

But the cheers rose strongest when the President deliberately turned to General Pershing, sitting on his right, and said: "At this moment, great events are taking place in France and Africa, and I think it is particularly appropriate that we greet here today the General of the Armies of the United States."

"I know that I speak for all of you here—I know that I speak for all men, women and children in every part of this great land—when I extend our affectionate greetings to General Pershing."

General Pershing had motored from his quarters to the White House where he joined President Roosevelt and Admiral William D. Leahy, chief of staff to the Commander in Chief, for the drive to Arlington.

As the White House party entered the cemetery gates, the first boom of a 21-gun Presidential salute rolled across the hills,

Helmeted soldiers along the roadway snapped to "Present Arms."

The limousine drove to the front of the amphitheatre, and the President and General Pershing took their position before the Tomb, standing at rigid attention during the impressive rites. Behind them stood the men who had done much to win the last war—who must now be responsible for the winning of this war. These were Secretary of War Stimson; Secretary of the Navy Knox; Admiral Leahy; General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff; Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander in Chief of the United States Fleet and Chief of Naval Operations; and Lt. Gen. Thomas Holcomb, commandant of the Marine Corps.

Present also at the solemn ceremonies was Miss May Pershing, sister of the General.

The Army Band sounded flourishes for the President, then played the Star Spangled Banner. Two minutes silence, and history seemed stilled in its forward surge. Soldiers, Sailors, and Marines came to "Present Arms," and a White House military aide walked forward, took the President's huge wreath of yellow chrysanthemums from a sergeant and placed it against the tomb. Then "Taps."

The President and General Pershing rode back to the White House after hearing Miss Lucy Monroe sing "My Buddy."

Nor did General Douglas MacArthur in far-off Australia forget, for a wreath which he ordered was placed against the Tomb by Walter Breheny and William Kay, who served under him in the Rainbow Division. The wreath was prepared by Mr. James Daly, a Washington florist, who was General MacArthur's ordnance sergeant in France.

Lt. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, who as Chief of Staff of the First Army dispatched the "Cease Firing" order to the A.E.F. 24 years ago, chose Armistice Day, 1942, to short-wave a message in French assuring that France will again be free and that the Tricolor will fly over Berlin.

"Twenty-four years ago we accomplished this victory together," General Drum said, "and I know that together we can accomplish it again."

Meanwhile, Secretary of the Navy Knox in an Armistice Day address at McKeesport, Pa., said the boys "are gone again" to all parts of the world; "gone

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### General Pershing Message

On 12 Nov., one day after he had stood before an unknown soldier of his command, General Pershing, in a letter to the Commander in Chief, voiced dramatic appeal to "my former comrades-in-arms," in France to "form their battalions" again and join the Allied march "past Chateau Thierry, St. Mihiel and Verdun to victory at Berlin."

Here, in crystal clear words, General Pershing foretold of inevitable Axis defeat. "The Axis has met its Marne," he said, and in that statement was impressively felt the General's outstandingly important influence on the history of two wars.

His letter to the President follows:

"Yesterday I was privileged to stand by your side at Arlington before the tomb of an American soldier of 1918 who gave his life to arrest the course of German barbarism. I tried to imagine what his response would be to your promise that the enemy which he confronted again will be beaten and the dream of a better world for which he died surely will be realized. As you spoke, 24 years seemed to roll back, with the consequence that as his Commander in Chief I dare attempt in all humility to say to you today the words which he can not say.

"I am certain with you that our enemies who have visited all the horrors of a new war on the civilized world face final, inevitable defeat, that the high-water mark of their conquest has been reached and that they are in recession. I am positive with you that the peoples whom they brutalized and the territories which they ravaged will, in the days not long ahead, be liberated. I am convinced with you that the civilization which Germany and its allies have attempted to turn back will be rebuilt, with fearless realism and without sophistry, on a more solid basis which does not contain this time the seeds of a new cataclysm.

"Over the last week-end our troops, side by side with the fighting men of Britain and of France, took the first great step toward the total liberation of French soil and the soil of all the unconquered peoples. Patriotic Frenchmen will know that our presence in North Africa is the promise of their freedom—whether they are in German prisons, or in the vast concentration camp which the German has made of France. My former comrades-in-arms will believe me when I tell them that the Axis has met its Marne, and that if they listen closely they will hear the tramp of marching men who not so long from now will be swinging along the Champs-Elysees on their way past Chateau Thierry, St. Mihiel and Verdun to victory at Berlin. They will heed, I am certain, my invitation to form

their battalions and join our ranks, so that the hills and the valleys of the Patrie which I know and love so well, will once more be free.

"Mr. President, in concluding, may I recall that the comrades of the boy whom we honored yesterday lie in rows of many thousands in the American cemeteries of France. I, their former commander, shall not be satisfied until the desecration in which they are now subjected is ended by the joint efforts of the United Nations, and they can sleep in peace.

"With high esteem and sincere regard, believe me,

"Faithfully yours,  
"JOHN J. PERSHING."

### Nominations Confirmed

The Senate this week confirmed the nominations of Capt. Charles H. McMorris and Capt. Calvin H. Cobb to be rear admirals in the Navy. Also confirmed was the list of assistant dental surgeons which appeared on the first page of last week's issue, and the list of Marine Corps promotions printed on page 266 of the 31 Oct. issue.

At the same time, the President nominated Medical Director Charles S. Stephenson, USN, to be rear admiral for temporary service while serving as director of the United States of America Typhus Commission, to rank from 4 Nov. 1942.

Another nomination was that of Capt. Walter S. DeLany, USN, for temporary promotion to rear admiral.

### Find Member of Lost Party

The War Department announced yesterday that Capt. William T. Cherry, Jr., USA, a member of Capt. Rickenbacker's aerial party, reported missing since 21 Oct., was rescued 12 Nov. in the South Pacific. He was in a lifeboat.

Captain Cherry said he thought Rickenbacker and others of the party may be in the same South Pacific area, now being thoroughly searched.

### Raise Limit on AWOL Penalties

By executive order 9267, dated 9 Nov. the President has suspended until further notice, the limitations on punishment for going AWOL. Present maximum punishment, as set forth in Article of War 61 is three days' confinement and loss of two days' pay. The new order is effective 1 Dec. 1942.

The War Department has also promulgated Changes No. 2 to AR 615-20, 20 July, 1942, relating to enlisted men who are absent without leave.

## North African Campaign

Not since 6 July, when communique No. 231, headed "North Africa" told of action by American tank crews in a part of the Battle of Libya had the War Department in Washington issued an official communique. Then on Saturday night, 7 Nov., new action by American troops in North Africa provided too big a story to be "broken" in the field. It must be released in Washington.

Simultaneously, the White House and War Department announced landing operations by United States Army, Navy and Air Forces at "numerous points on the shores of French North Africa." These combined operations of our forces were supported by units of the Royal Navy and the Royal Air Force and were under command of Lt. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, the Department said in the important announcement.

Today, one week after the strategic offensive was begun—first to be launched by the United Nations—all is unclear save one thing. That is the fact that American troops have now reached the stage of advanced training where they can accomplish the most difficult of all operations—a landing on hostile shores.

How the American and British Navies escorted the transport and cargo ships through submarine-infested waters and how troops aboard one disabled ship went more than 100 miles in landing craft to land somewhere on the coast of North Africa became important but past history as the offensive struck with methodical fury to force the capitulation of all of French North Africa.

There is now, on the one hand, a race by Allied forces and German troops for key positions in Tunisia, where an important battle looms. There, the battle for control of the Mediterranean is likely to be fought—perhaps momentarily.

At the same time, Hitler has acted with quick dispatch in moving his troops through previously unoccupied France. To do this he has risked his political position in France, and we are making every move to bring the Tricolor into the battle with us.

What of Petain? Of the French Fleet? With whom will they cast their lot? These are the important questions which must and will be answered within days. The stakes are great, and we and Great Britain are putting everything into the effort, both in a military and political way.

Chosen to direct the involved operation, whose complexity is somewhat emphasized in the fact that our parachute troops flew 1,500 miles to their objectives, was General Eisenhower, an expert in tank warfare, chief of staff to General MacArthur in the Philippines from 1933-1937, and chief of the important Operations Division of the General Staff before assignment as commanding general of the European Theatre.

Immediately under him, and responsible for much of the advance planning, was Maj. Gen. Mark W. Clark (nominated for lieutenant general this week), who at 46 is considered one of the Army's most brilliant officers. He is former chief of staff of the Army Ground Forces.

None can be more praised than the naval commander under Eisenhower, Admiral Sir Andrew Browne Cunningham, RN, and his second-in-command, Rear Adm. H. K. Hewitt, USN, who directed the movement of the fleet through waters

which Secretary of War Stimson says were known to be infested with enemy submarines, and whose units shelled shore positions to cover the landings.

Also active was the air force under Brig. Gen. James H. Doolittle, USA, and Air Vice Marshal W. L. Welsh.

Under Generals Eisenhower and Clark are the three task force commanders. American commander on the west coast of Africa was Maj. Gen. George S. Patton; and at Oran, Maj. Gen. Lloyd R. Fredenall was in command. In the northeast is British Lt. Gen. Anderson and under him Maj. Gen. Charles W. Ryder who completed negotiations for the capitulation of Algiers.

Throughout the initial stages of the operation the British gave invaluable aid with their fleet and air arms. Once the landings were forced, British land forces moved in beside American troops. Lt. Gen. Kan Anderson, for instance, moved into Algeria with the crack British First Army, and General Ryder is now serving immediately under him.

Thus far it has been an operation marked by complete cooperation, which only long planning could have insured. The first week has been one of quick action, and little else may be expected as the Allies gird for contact with the Axis forces.

On the political front, and it is, of course, inseparable from the military, the situation is less clear. But there too quick action of some sort may be expected.

## Draft Age Bill Passes Congress

The House and Senate in turn this week accepted a conference report on legislation to reduce the minimum age for selective service from 20 to 18 years, and sent the bill to the White House.

As finally approved the bill places no restrictions on the immediate use of the new draftees, the Senate requirement that a year's training in continental United States be given to each selectee under 20 having been stricken out.

The measure permits high school students called for induction to be deferred until the end of their school year if called during the last half of the year.

Removed by the measure is the present requirement that minors who desire to enlist must receive the consent of their parents or guardians.

Enlistment or induction of persons convicted of lesser felonies is permitted.

When the conference report was called up in the House on 9 Nov., Representative Rankin, of Miss., moved to recommit the report with instructions to accept the Senate's year's training amendment. His motion was lost on a division, 40 to 178.

The Senate accepted the report on 12 Nov.

During debate on Mr. Rankin's motion, Majority Leader McCormack, of Mass., read another letter from General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, in which General Marshall stated that the War Department "after detailed study" finds that the proposed restriction would "make it necessary to induct an additional 500,000 men above our previously calculated requirements."

"The War Department," wrote General Marshall, "is faced with a realistic situation and must proceed with the organization of units and replacements in accord with necessities of the war."

The induction of these 500,000, said the Chief of Staff, "will force the induction of large numbers of men with dependents and others engaged in vital war industries" and men "who are not physically equipped to meet the rigors of active warfare."

## Marine Glider Training

The Civil Aeronautics Administration announced this week a program to train marines as copilots for large troop and cargo-carrying gliders. Agreements have been entered into with six flying services and a similar number of schools to give a 16-week course in glider piloting to marines, who must rate private first class or better.

Instruction is to begin on 15 Nov., at three schools, and when the program is fully under way it is anticipated a total of 240 marines will receive training simultaneously.

## Intensify Combat Training

AGF Headquarters—Lt. Gen. Lesley J. McNair, commanding general of the Army Ground Forces, has revealed far-reaching intensification of combat training operations, which will bring about a cut in the training period from 52 to 35 weeks. The announcement was made during General McNair's visit, along with other high ranking Army officers, to the Third Army Maneuvers Headquarters in Louisiana.

The stepped-up training program was made possible as a result of the greatly increased flow of equipment, more and better officers, increased cadre personnel, and greater experience in training, General McNair said.

He also pointed out that the United States has available for second front operations sufficient numbers of trained troops, but that the big problem is transporting them and their equipment overseas and keeping them adequately supplied in the field. Crux of this vital problem is the shortage of ships, he said, a bottleneck likely to continue for some time due to the vast requirements of global warfare.

"The enthusiasm, zeal and fitness of our men this year," he declared, "as exemplified by these splendid Third Army soldiers, has appreciably stepped up the speed of training. We have found that a 35-week minimum period is now equivalent to a longer period before the war."

With General McNair on his visit to the maneuver areas were Brig. Gen. J. M. Lentz, Col. R. W. Daniels, Col. B. Beall, Lt. Col. M. Buckley, Lt. Col. C. P. Bixel, Lt. Col. G. F. Eppley, Lt. Col. W. N. Taylor, Maj. H. H. Andrae, Maj. J. H. Voegtly, Maj. M. J. Coyle and Maj. A. L. Bivens.

Brig. Gen. Floyd L. Parks, Chief of Staff, was accompanied on his recent trip to the Tennessee maneuver areas by Col. E. J. Matchett, Col. G. R. Carpenter, Col. E. W. Searby, Lt. Col. R. A. Todd, Jr., Lt. Col. J. C. McCawley, Lt. Col. A. D. MacLean, Lt. Col. M. H. Pressley, Jr., and Maj. J. K. Prescott.

## KP Duty for Punishment

The Judge Advocate General recently affirmed clearly the right to assign KP duty as a military punishment, and immediately from various quarters of the Army came comment which, while not attacking the validity of the decision, expressed the conviction that KP duty should not be given as a punishment.

In the Inspector General's Information Circular of October 1942 the following decision appears:

"Q. Is the assignment of extra kitchen police duty a proper punishment to be given under Article of War 104, or is it a 'military duty' as that term is used in paragraph 102, Manual of Courts-Martial, which prohibits the imposition of military duties as punishment?"

"A. Kitchen police is military duty in the broad sense of duty which may properly be required of soldiers, but it is also in the nature of fatigue duty and is not within the class of military duties the imposition of which as punishment is prohibited by paragraph 102, Manual for Courts-Martial. As EXTRA fatigue, it may be used as punishment under Article of War 104."

One field command stated, "It is our honest opinion that kitchen police should not generally be used as extra fatigue, but that it should be definitely considered as military duty and as such assigned to all members of organizations eligible therefor as a part of their military training."

Continued this command, "The assignment to this duty by commanding officers of sullen, slovenly and habitually careless individuals as a form of punishment will definitely lower the standard of food, the cleanliness and operation of messes generally . . . and finally result in a definite lowering of morale throughout the organization served."

"It's the cook who takes the beating when the gold brick is sentenced to kitchen police," declared another command. "And another thing—the practice detracts from the dignity of KP . . . KP is a duty, a privilege. It gives the soldier a chance to see how his food is prepared, to check on the cleanliness of the kitchen men. In the old outfits, KP came to a man in line of duty, never as a penalty. And those outfits were skilled in promoting morale."

## Navy Wins, Army Loses

Navy took the measure of Pennsylvania on Saturday while Army was bowing to Notre Dame, and the service teams generally came out on top in their football contests.

Before a crowd of 74,000 at Franklin Field in Philadelphia, and in the first quarter of the game, Navy's Harold Hamberg passed to Ben Martin who negotiated the touchdown and Crepeau added the point by placement kick, making it 7 to 0. Though there was no more scoring, Navy made 15 first downs to Penn's 5, gained 227 yards in rushes to 56 for the civilians, and completed 13 passes to 7 for the losers. The Midshipmen thus were ahead all the way.

An even larger crowd, 75,000, saw Notre Dame take West Point's measure, 13 to 0. There was no scoring in the first half, though the ball generally was in Army territory. In the third quarter, though, Dick Creevy, a third-string left halfback of the Irish, slipped through an opening and scored a touchdown, and Angelo Bertelli kicked from placement. Notre Dame added Murphy's touchdown on a pass from Bertelli in the last quarter and the scoring was over. The finals show pretty plainly the abilities of the two teams, Notre Dame leading in first downs, 14 to 3; in gains from rushes, 250 to 68; and in passes completed, 4 to 3.

Other scores of the week-end:  
Georgia Pre-Flight 41, Auburn 14; Iowa Pre-Flight 13, Ft. Knox 7; Grant Lakes Naval Station 42, Purdue 0; Wake Forest 28, V.M.I. 0; Lincoln 26, Ft. Sill 6; West Michigan 13, Grosse Point Naval Training Station 2; Ft. Hays 13, Regis 6; San Diego Naval Training Station 20, California Reserves 0; Maryville 7, Camp Girardeau 6; Miami (O.) Naval Cadets 24, Capital 14; Ft. Riley 13, Washburn 0; Scranton 11, Ft. Totten 6; Rollins 13, Jacksonville Naval Air Station 6; Calisius 47, Ft. Hamilton 7; Pensacola Naval Air Station 35, Ft. Benning 7; and St. Mary's Pre-Flight 59, Santa Ana Army Air Base 0.

## C. & G. S. School Class

The 11th special nine-week General Staff Course and the third Services of Supply Staff Course, given at the Command and General Staff School, Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., will begin on 30 Nov.

Quotas authorize more than 700 officers for the General Staff course and more than 100 officers for the Services of Supply course with each class to be the largest of its kind ever trained at the Command and General Staff School. The Services of Supply course trains officers for duty on the staffs of the Service Commands, Services of Supply, and for duty with the administrative staffs.

Officers selected for training in the two courses will be drawn from the Army Ground Forces, the Army Air Forces, the Eastern Defense Command and First Army, and Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, the Services of Supply, and the Military Intelligence Service, War Department General Staff. Those detailed to the school must be of the grade of captain and above and have special qualifications rendering them suitable for staff duty with Army units or to act as instructors at special service schools. For the General Staff course, preference will be given officers under 40 years of age who are graduates of a special service school.

## Two Weeks' Notice for Changes of Address

In order to prevent delay in the receipt of your copy of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, please notify us two weeks in advance of change of address. Such notice should include the old as well as the new address, and if possible, the imprint from the wrapper.

Because of the great number of changes of station during the current emergency, please allow us two weeks in which to change your subscription address.

Thanks,  
ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

## The Journal Salutes

This week the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL salutes:

Lt. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, under whose direction, the American offensive in North Africa, was begun and is being pressed forward.

Rear Adm. H. K. Hewitt, USN, who led transport, cargo, and war ships through submarine-infested waters to land troops in North Africa.

Lt. Gen. George H. Brett, named to command the Caribbean Defense Command, as successor to Lt. Gen. Frank M. Andrews, assigned command of American forces in the Middle East.



# THE UNITED STATES ARMY



## Army Uniform Money Bills Are Introduced

Legislation to increase the amount of the Army uniform allowance from \$150 to \$250 and to extend the allowance to National Guard officers, warrant officers and other groups not now covered by the bill was introduced this week in the House and the Senate.

The Senate Military Affairs Committee yesterday considered its bill, S. 2885, introduced by Senator Hill, of Ala., and gave prompt approval in the same form as introduced.

The House bill, H.R. 7768, was introduced by Representative Brooks, of La. Text of both bills was printed in the 7 Nov. issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

The Budget Bureau has approved the extension of the uniform allowance to National Guard and warrant officers, but opposes the increase of the allowance by \$100. It has submitted a proposed substitute bill, which, however, has not been introduced.

Although Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard officers receive a \$250 uniform allowance under terms of the Naval Reserve Act, the Budget Bureau feels that the increased cost of a \$250 allowance for the Army will be too great. In a letter to the Congress, Secretary of War Stimson stated that the "estimated cost of the War Department proposal for the fiscal year 1943, over and above the cost of existing

uniform allowance legislation, is \$68,927,600."

A substantial part of the increase, of course, is due to the broadening features of the proposed legislation.

As introduced, the bills extend the uniform allowance to all officers and warrant officers, receiving pay and allowances of the third grade or lower, who are on active duty as of the date the bill became law.

The text of Secretary Stimson's letter to the Congress is as follows:

"There is enclosed draft of a bill 'To provide a uniform allowance for officers and warrant officers commissioned or appointed in the Army of the United States or any component thereof' which the War Department recommends be enacted into law.

"The proposal bill would, if enacted, grant a uniform allowance to all persons then serving on active duty or thereafter accepted for active duty in the commissioned and warrant grades in the Army of the United States, including the recently created warrant grade of flight officer, which carry with them the pay and allowance of pay periods below that of the fourth pay period. An exception is made of graduates of the United States Military Academy, who have a substantial uniform fund available upon graduation through the medium of a reservation of their pay as cadets. The War Department is firmly of the opinion that persons receiving the pay and allowances of the fourth or a higher pay period suffer no financial hardship by having to provide themselves with uniforms at their own expense.

"Under existing law National Guard officers and warrant officers are excluded from the benefits of uniform allowance statutes. Moreover, with regard to the payment of uniform allowances to members of the Officers' Reserve Corps under the Act of 9 March 1942, that law as interpreted by the Comptroller General has operated to authorize payments to certain officers who failed to perform voluntary active duty in peacetime, and to deny payment of allowances to officers who voluntarily gave their spare time to active duty training in peacetime. The War Department believes that there is no practicable way to correct all the inequities which already have resulted from existing laws. However, the department is definitely in favor of revising such laws to prevent the continuance of such inequities and to place the uniform allowance system on the basis of the financial needs of the classes of persons who are to receive the allowance. It is believed that it would be impracticable at the present time to attempt to enact permanent legislation of this nature to apply in peacetime as well as during the present war. The peacetime training policies for reserve personnel will undoubtedly undergo drastic revision after the war, and the War Department believes that any legislation on this subject should be designed to meet the present problem alone, and therefore be effective only for the duration of the war and six months thereafter.

"It will be noted that the War Department proposal provides an allowance of \$250 instead of the \$150 authorized by existing law. There is also enclosed a tabulation of the cost of what are considered the necessary initial uniform requirements for an officer or warrant officer, and it is believed to be just that the government, in attempting to relieve the financial burdens of certain military personnel, should strive to meet that burden adequately. The Congress has already granted an equal amount to reserve personnel of the Navy by section 302 of the Naval Reserve Act of 1938.

"The estimated cost of the War Department proposal for the fiscal year 1943, over and above the cost of existing uniform allowance legislation, is \$68,927,600.

"The Bureau of the Budget advises that, although there is no objection to the submission of this report to the committee, the increase of the clothing allowance from \$150 to \$250 should not be considered as being in accord with the program of the President. It advises further, however, that the foregoing view should not be construed as indicating any objection to the main objective sought by the War Department draft, which objective is to revise the existing clothing allowance law so as to adjust the inequalities which have developed in its application with respect to the different categories and grades of the Army of the United States. The Bureau of the Budget has proposed a revised draft and advises that there would be no objection to its submission to the committee."

The list of articles referred to by Secretary Stimson totaled \$260.50 in value.

With the principal difference between the War Department and the Budget bill being the amount of the allowance, there were few differences in the texts of the two measures.

## Maj. Gen. Clark Nominated

The President on 12 Nov., sent to the Senate the nomination of 46-year-old Maj. Gen. Mark W. Clark, Deputy Supreme Commander of the Allied forces engaged in the North African offensive, to be a lieutenant general.

The War Department, in announcing the nomination, disclosed that prior to the "beginning of current operations General Clark with a few trusted assistants proceeded secretly in a submarine to enemy dominated territory where he had a secret rendezvous with representatives of General Henri Giraud. In this conference," the War Department said, "General Clark opened negotiations which brought about the close collaboration of General Giraud with the United Nations."

His nomination for promotion was described as "the culmination of his brilliant service" during the period of preparation and during the actual attack. It was General Clark also who, after the occupation of Algiers, set up advanced headquarters there and conferred with Admiral Jean Darlan. As a result of this conference, Admiral Darlan issued orders directing that all forces under his command in French North Africa cease hostilities against American and British forces.

General Clark, a permanent lieutenant colonel, Infantry, will be the youngest of our 20 lieutenant generals.

## Civilian Commissions Restricted

Secretary of War Stimson told a press conference this week that the Army's Officer Candidate Schools have now reached a stage of development "so that we can now count on relying on those training schools for almost entirely all our future officers commissioned from civilian life."

He said that only highly qualified technicians and specialists between the ages of 35 and 60 would be commissioned directly from civilian life, and he asserted that commissions would never be tendered men whose induction through Selective Service was imminent.

"Don't come to Washington—and certainly not to the Secretary's private residence," he said in advice to those seeking commissions. Secretary Stimson said those persons should contact the newly created Officer Procurement Service, with branch offices in 37 cities.

## Confirm Army Generals

The Senate this week confirmed the nominations of 10 brigadier generals of the Army of the United States for promotion to major general, AUS, and the nominations of 45 colonels, AUS, for promotion to brigadier general, AUS.

Names of those promoted were printed on page 273 of the 7 Nov. issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

The list of nominations was headed by nomination of Lt. Gen. Frank M. Andrews, who had been holding that rank by virtue of his command of the Caribbean, for promotion to lieutenant general in the Army of the United States. General Andrews' nomination was confirmed immediately to permit his assignment to other duty.

## Create Pharmacy Corps

The House Military Affairs Committee at a meeting early next week plans to consider legislation, H. R. 7432, to establish a pharmacy corps in the Army.

The War Department has opposed the bill, introduced by Representative Durham, of N. C., but the committee has decided to consider its advisability.

## Rules On Flight Officers

The following statement was issued by the War Department on 12 Nov. concerning the new grade of flight officers in the Army Air Force:

All enlisted pilots in the Army Air Forces, who now hold noncommissioned grades, will be eligible for appointment as flight officers under new Army Regulations covering the appointment of Flight Officers as authorized by Congress on 8 July 1942.

The new regulation creates the title of

flight officer, with the rank, pay, and allowances of warrant officer (Jg). The pay and allowances are the same as those of second lieutenants, but flight officers will not have a commissioned status. They will, however, be eligible for second lieutenants' commissions in the Army of the United States by selection on individual merit after three months' service as flight officers.

The following are eligible for appointment as Flight Officers:

(a) Any aviation cadet successfully completing an aviation cadet course who is qualified to perform the duties of a member of an air crew.

(b) Any enlisted man who has successfully completed a course of an aviation student and who is qualified to perform the duties of an air crew member.

Formerly enlisted men who completed a course of pilot training in an Air Forces aviation student school were given the grade of staff sergeant, or if they held a higher grade while training, they retained that grade.

On or after 15 Nov. 1942, in accordance with the new regulations, no applications will be accepted from enlisted personnel for aviation student training leading to the aeronautical rating of "pilot." Applications received before 15 Nov. 1942, will be processed but no candidates will be detailed to aviation student training after 1 Jan. 1943. All applicants qualified for aviation student training leading to a pilot's rating will be given an opportunity to qualify for aviation cadet training. Hereafter, graduates of aviation student training will be appointed flight officers.

Formerly, graduates of Army Air Forces aviation cadet schools were all appointed second lieutenants, Air Reserve. Under the new regulations graduates of aviation cadet air crew training will be commissioned second lieutenants in the Army of the United States or appointed flight officers. These regulations will not apply to candidates who were selected for training prior to the flight officer act.

The shoulder rank insignia of a Flight Officer is similar to that of a warrant officer, and consists of a blue enamel bar with a latitudinal center strip of gold. The warrant officer's bar is brown enamel with a center strip of gold. Flight Officers receive flying pay, which is an increase of 50 per cent on base pay.

## The BEST DEFENSE Against Epidemics is . . .

The sanitation problem, as every Medical Officer knows only too well, extends beyond the mess hall to the canteen and even to the eating and drinking spots outside the limits of camp or station.

Adequate sanitizing of drinking utensils, particularly in canteens and soda fountains, is often difficult to maintain and supervise. Common colds, influenza, trench mouth, typhoid and syphilis and all mouth-infectious diseases are the hazards.

The use of individual Dixie Cups, that are used but once and thrown away, is being adopted by many Medical Officers as the most practical and effective solution to their problem.

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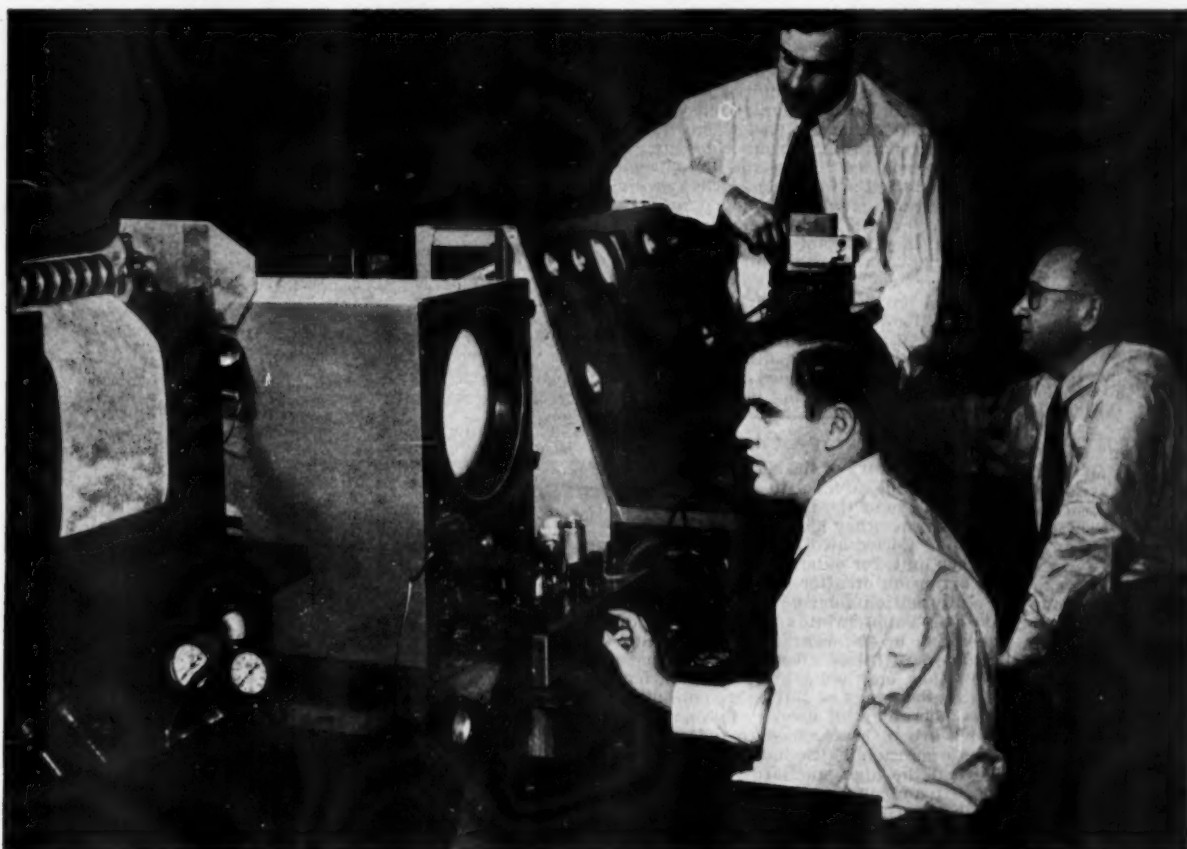
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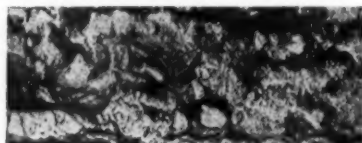


RCA Laboratories Scientists and the new RCA Electron Scanning Microscope. Dr. James Hillier (foreground), Dr. V. K. Zworykin and Richard L. Snyder.

## FROM THREE WONDERS... A FOURTH!

Like a vast, flowing river, the progress of inventive science is fed by many tributary streams . . . streams of earlier research, discovery and invention.

Three such distinct streams converge in the new RCA Electron Scanning Microscope . . . and flow towards the horizons of the future. For this new instrument embodies the principles of television, facsimile, and the electron microscope.



Surface of etched nickel, as seen by the new RCA Electron Scanning Microscope.



Still in the development stage in the RCA Laboratories, this new microscope permits study and analysis of surfaces of opaque objects—even metals. "Scanning" the surface with a beam of electrons, it prints a greatly enlarged picture.

A sheet of metal, smooth as glass to the unaided eye, looks like an airplane view of the Grand Canyon. Every detail of its surface is shown sharp and clear . . . The Electron Scanning Microscope is but one of the many research projects in RCA Laboratories which link the present with the future of Electronics.

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# THE UNITED STATES NAVY and MARINE CORPS

## Gen. Holcomb Back From Pacific

Speaking to reporters at Secretary of the Navy Knox's press conference on 10 Nov.—167th anniversary of the Marine Corps—Lt. Gen. Thomas Holcomb, commandant of the Marine Corps, stated that the situation on Guadalcanal was shaping up in our favor.

Just returned from an inspection trip which took him to Hawaii, where he conferred with Admiral Nimitz on two different occasions, the New Hebrides, New Caledonia, New Zealand, and Guadalcanal, General Holcomb was plainly proud of the work his Marines are doing.

He pointed out that no division ever stood so long in the lines as has the Marine Corps unit on Guadalcanal, which is now in its fourth month under fire.

General Holcomb was accompanied on the important trip by Brig. Gen. R. J. Mitchell, in charge of Marine aviation; Brig. Gen. B. Puryear, jr., assistant quartermaster; Col. W. E. Riley, Col. W. W. Rogers, Lt. Col. W. F. Brown, Lt. Col. J. P. Berkeley, his aide, Lt. Col. A. R. Burnell.

He described how the Japanese were landing 900 men every other day on Guadalcanal, but said there now have been "more interruptions to that operation" than previously. He said the Japanese used one cruiser and four destroyers in landing these troops at night.

Stressing the superiority of the American soldier over the enemy, man for man, he said the average Marine was better

physically, in his ability to use his weapons, and in his determination to kill. He told how on the day he left Guadalcanal the Marine aviators shot down 20 Zeros to bring their record to 310 planes shot down, against 62 lost—a ratio of exactly five to one.

That the spirit of the Marines has not suffered under the tremendous exertions which their task has required was plainly indicated when General Holcomb described the various names given by our forces to disturbing enemy elements.

These included "Louise the Louse" who each night led a formation of five or six planes over Guadalcanal to drop approximately 40 or 48 100-lb bombs, which, although they did not do much damage, had a "great nuisance value."

"Oscar" was described by General Holcomb as the enemy submarine which has shelled Guadalcanal at night; while "Pistol Pete" and "Millimeter Pete" are synonymous names for a field artillery installation in the jungles which shelled Henderson Field during meal times.

## New Navy Citation

The Secretary of the Navy has been authorized and directed to issue a citation in the name of the President to any ship, aircraft, or other naval unit, and to any Marine Corps aircraft, detachment or higher unit, for outstanding performance in action on or after 16 Oct. 1941.

Information relating to the form and design of appropriate insignia will be announced in the near future, and commanders of forces afloat were instructed that they may submit recommendations to the Secretary of Navy through official channels for the award. Recommendations are to be confined to units whose performance in battle has been above and beyond the high standards normally expected and outstanding when compared with other units participating in the same engagement.

## Navy Medal Award

The Secretary of the Navy, determined that personnel shall wear only authorized medals and ribbons, has stated that only service ribbon authorized for service since 9 Sept. 1939, is the American Defense Service Medal Ribbon. The only occasion for which the Navy or Marine Corps expeditionary medal has been authorized since that date is for those engaged in the defense of Wake Island until its capitulation.

Navy personnel who are wearing ribbons of authorized medals, it is stated, should have departmental or a fleet commander's citation for such medal.

## Navy Casualties 16,527

Casualties of United States Naval Forces—dead, wounded and missing—reported to next of kin from 16 Oct. to 31 Oct. 1942, inclusive, totaled 728. They are subdivided into the following classifications:

Dead, 172; wounded, 315; missing, 241; total 728.

The preponderant share of these casualties resulted from direct action with the enemy, but included in the totals are names of those who were lost in accidents at sea and in the air on duty directly connected with war time operations. Natural deaths or accidents not connected with operations against the enemy are not included in the total.

This list includes all states except Nevada and New Mexico. The Territory of Hawaii is included. None are reported for other Territories or Possessions. List No. 16 brings the total of Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard casualties reported to next of kin from 7 Dec. 1941, to 31 Oct. 1942, inclusive, to a grand total of 16,527.

A recapitulation of these casualties, including corrections, follows:

	Dead	Wounded	Missing
Navy .....	3,854	1,100	7,972
Marine Corps .....	784	703	1,900
Coast Guard .....	37	11	126
Total .....	4,675	1,814	9,998

## Marine Corps Promotions

The following non-commissioned officers of the Marine Corps have been appointed by the President to temporary warrant grades on 31 Oct., to rank from 15 Oct.

To Marine Gunner, USMC	
QM. Sgt. A. Hillier	M. T. Sgt. W. H. Meadors
M. T. Sgt. O. L. George	M. T. Sgt. W. R. Stuart
M. T. Sgt. W. G. Groves	Sgt. Maj. J. Hudson
M. T. Sgt. C. H. Hamilton	M. T. Sgt. J. J. Welkey
Sgt. Maj. M. Fisher	M. Gy. Sgt. W. Laver
M. T. Sgt. F. J. Van	Sgt. Maj. E. Shaft
M. T. Sgt. J. Hauschel	M. Gy. Sgt. J. T. Elliott
Sgt. Maj. W. V. Sheldon	Sgt. Maj. J. J. Pifel
M. T. Sgt. F. L. Peoples	M. T. Sgt. C. M. Edwards
M. T. Sgt. D. M. Hyde	Sgt. Maj. J. F. Dirkes
Sgt. Maj. J. A. Ducey	Sgt. Maj. G. E. Hynes
M. T. Sgt. R. W. Kaltenback	M. T. Sgt. K. R. McCoy
M. T. Sgt. J. C. Turner	Sgt. Maj. A. Berletta
M. T. Sgt. W. R. Markle	M. T. Sgt. B. S. Singleton
M. T. Sgt. G. W. Cannon	M. Gy. Sgt. L. S. Kelley
M. T. Sgt. H. A. Blanks	M. T. Sgt. A. T. Coon
M. T. Sgt. G. H. Smith	M. T. Sgt. J. J. Palko
Sgt. Maj. E. L. Livermore	M. T. Sgt. C. E. Stoughton
M. T. Sgt. D. B. Holmes	M. Gy. Sgt. E. W. Whitaker
Sgt. Maj. R. H. Dudley	M. Gy. Sgt. V. J. Bartoszek
M. T. Sgt. C. G. Schmidt	M. Gy. Sgt. V. Kravitz
M. T. Sgt. J. C. Schwab	M. Gy. Sgt. B. Latimer
Sgt. Maj. E. W. Beck	Sgt. Maj. M. C. Davis
Sgt. Maj. B. Hughes	M. T. Sgt. G. Pfeiffer
M. T. Sgt. W. A. White	M. T. Sgt. J. E. Foster
Sgt. Maj. E. S. Vaughan	M. T. Sgt. C. E. Bogert
M. T. Sgt. J. Donato	M. Gy. Sgt. S. Mitoff
M. T. Sgt. W. G. Mann	M. T. Sgt. A. G. Fischer
M. T. Sgt. T. R. Walker	M. T. Sgt. W. L. Nolte
M. T. Sgt. J. T. Eakes, jr.	M. T. Sgt. P. W. Slocum
M. T. Sgt. F. H. Hegle	M. T. Sgt. M. M. Marks
M. T. Sgt. J. M. Dugan	M. T. Sgt. S. A. Messer
M. T. Sgt. C. C. Stark	M. T. Sgt. E. N. Ratliff
M. T. Sgt. M. Caruso	M. T. Sgt. E. B. Forsberg
M. T. Sgt. R. T. Crump	M. T. Sgt. F. W. Brooks
Sgt. Maj. H. R. King	M. T. Sgt. M. M. Frankel
M. T. Sgt. H. N. Thomas	M. T. Sgt. G. F. Gorham
M. Gy. Sgt. F. Voyten	M. T. Sgt. S. W. Cooley
M. Gy. Sgt. J. Kuhar	M. T. Sgt. F. R. Foster
Sgt. Maj. A. J. Goble	M. T. Sgt. J. I. Graham, jr.
Sgt. Maj. P. W. Payne	M. T. Sgt. P. J. Hendricks
Sgt. Maj. A. H. Cook	M. T. Sgt. A. A. Metz
M. T. Sgt. F. L. Howell	M. T. Sgt. W. J. Opittek
M. T. Sgt. C. M. Dorsey	M. T. Sgt. H. C. Powell
M. T. Sgt. W. Harris	M. T. Sgt. C. W. Richardson
M. T. Sgt. W. G. Turnage	M. T. Sgt. S. J. Ryan
Sgt. Maj. H. L. Cook	M. T. Sgt. R. Sherwin
M. T. Sgt. H. W. Bierrum	M. T. Sgt. A. P. Smith
M. T. Sgt. J. W. Matchett	M. T. Sgt. D. R. Smith
Sgt. Maj. A. W. Butler	M. T. Sgt. B. T. Thomas, jr.
M. Gy. Sgt. F. T. Davenport	M. T. Sgt. W. P. Baker
M. T. Sgt. J. W. C. McIntosh	M. T. Sgt. L. E. Dailey
Sgt. Maj. B. L. Vinson	M. T. Sgt. F. E. Deckard
M. Gy. Sgt. D. Shapiro	M. T. Sgt. R. J. Howell
Sgt. Maj. J. D. Houston	M. T. Sgt. W. E. Batesman
M. Gy. Sgt. W. J. Stone	M. T. Sgt. F. B. Her
Sgt. Maj. L. H. Buss	M. T. Sgt. H. E. Withey
M. T. Sgt. C. O. Pitts	M. T. Sgt. J. A. Howard
M. T. Sgt. F. L. Ferranto	M. T. Sgt. G. L. Griffin
M. T. Sgt. N. E. Blunk	M. T. Sgt. C. R. Grey
M. T. Sgt. M. J. Hardick	M. T. Sgt. R. M. Blessing
M. T. Sgt. J. B. Powell	M. T. Sgt. R. H. Bell
M. T. Sgt. W. K. Rogers	M. T. Sgt. C. H. Child
M. T. Sgt. J. P. Drummond	M. T. Sgt. H. L. Davis
M. T. Sgt. F. W. Garsarella	M. T. Sgt. R. A. Henry
M. T. Sgt. T. W. Purvis	M. T. Sgt. C. J. W. Holland
M. T. Sgt. J. P. Leachman	M. Gy. Sgt. A. A. Novatney
M. T. Sgt. R. M. Couch	M. T. Sgt. E. J. Arceneaux
M. T. Sgt. H. A. Skaggs	

M. T. Sgt. J. E. Halliwill	T. Sgt. C. H. Stamps
M. T. Sgt. C. R. Heard	T. Sgt. P. A. Miller
M. T. Sgt. W. H. Abbott	1st Sgt. M. R. Lenoir
M. T. Sgt. F. C. Buechmann, jr.	1st Sgt. J. J. Kasparik
M. T. Sgt. T. W. Chellis	T. Sgt. E. H. McFarland
M. T. Sgt. J. W. Coho	T. Sgt. L. D. Cox
M. T. Sgt. A. Fleckacs	Gy. Sgt. M. Labellman
M. T. Sgt. F. R. Werner	T. Sgt. R. Blevins
M. T. Sgt. A. G. Yablonsky	T. Sgt. L. J. Hydrick
M. Gy. Sgt. W. E. Augustsen	T. Sgt. A. G. Kohler
M. T. Sgt. R. A. Steen	1st Sgt. J. Lapham
M. T. Sgt. H. F. Block	Gy. Sgt. J. L. Peel
M. T. Sgt. H. P. Fall	T. Sgt. G. A. Dudders
M. T. Sgt. R. G. Buchanan	T. Sgt. D. B. Saxon
M. T. Sgt. R. E. Varnum	T. Sgt. G. A. Dudders
M. T. Sgt. J. J. Wade	T. Sgt. F. A. Carlin
M. T. Sgt. J. W. Wheeler	1st Sgt. W. E. Ray
M. T. Sgt. H. "D" Young	T. Sgt. J. Grochowak
M. T. Sgt. G. A. Yablonsky	T. Sgt. T. G. Murphy, jr.
M. T. Sgt. L. W. Corey	T. Sgt. J. White
M. T. Sgt. J. M. Williams	T. Sgt. D. F. Witkowski
M. T. Sgt. W. L. Simpson	Gy. Sgt. H. F. Hingsley
1st Sgt. L. L. Marshall	Gy. Sgt. A. C. Pierce
T. Sgt. W. W. Wimer, jr.	Gy. Sgt. W. E. Adamski
T. Sgt. J. W. Nigg	Gy. Sgt. G. S. Atcheson
Drum Maj. R. C. Hibbard	Gy. Sgt. L. E. Bath
T. Sgt. J. E. Farrell, jr.	Gy. Sgt. N. R. Clark
T. Sgt. V. C. Morck	Gy. Sgt. S. J. Domino
T. Sgt. W. P. Garton	Gy. Sgt. J. C. Hardy
T. Sgt. C. R. Halverstadt	Gy. Sgt. C. E. Looney
T. Sgt. J. Z. Knight	Gy. Sgt. C. O. Seal
T. Sgt. R. Mercer	Gy. Sgt. A. Spooner
T. Sgt. R. J. Templeton	Gy. Sgt. E. B. McKinney
T. Sgt. W. J. Mixon	1st Sgt. J. A. Robinson
T. Sgt. J. F. Cochran	Gy. Sgt. E. L. Wood
T. Sgt. B. B. Wisner	Gy. Sgt. E. W. Kray
T. Sgt. J. F. Moravec	Gy. Sgt. C. K. Dillow
T. Sgt. A. J. Roscoe	Gy. Sgt. S. T. Leach
T. Sgt. K. L. Gordon	T. Sgt. E. F. Armstrong
T. Sgt. D. Grimes	T. Sgt. D. L. Lawson
T. Sgt. E. H. Maranville	T. Sgt. E. F. Peck
T. Sgt. E. J. Nooney	Gy. Sgt. C. M. Lowell
T. Sgt. B. F. Osborne	Gy. Sgt. J. V. Szykowski
	T. Sgt. R. G. Thomas
	T. Sgt. E. L. Zielinski
	Gy. Sgt. J. J. Garrison
	Gy. Sgt. S. Diano
	1st Sgt. H. W. Ritter
	Gy. Sgt. P. Sparks
	1st Sgt. R. O. Ely
	Gy. Sgt. J. E. Southward
	Gy. Sgt. J. V. Murray
	Pl. Sgt. Roy Carey
	Pl. Sgt. M. D. Buschow

(Please turn to Page 327)

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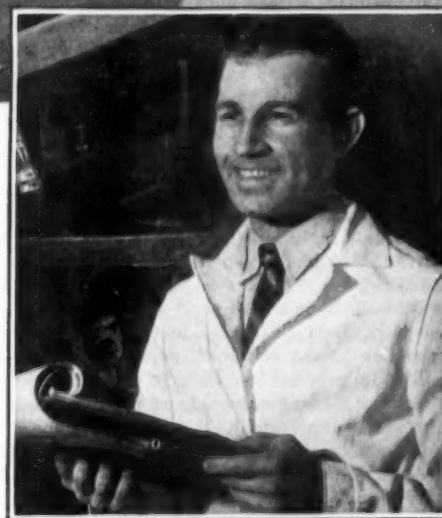
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# ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

JOHN CALLAN O'LAUGHLIN,  
President and Publisher

LEROY WHITMAN,  
Editor

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"Established in obedience to an insistent demand for an official organ for members of the American Defense and those concerned with it, The Army and Navy Journal will be published in the interest of no party; it will be controlled by no clique. Its independence will be absolute. Its interest will be directed solely to the inculcation of sound military ideas and to the elevation of the public service in all its departments."—From Vol. 1, No. 1, of the Army and Navy Journal, published August 29, 1883.

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1942

"The epidemic of inhuman warfare from which the world is now suffering is destined to be of long duration, involving for us of America deprivation and sacrifice beyond anything in our past experience, but we face a choice between the destruction of our civilization by barbarians, and the sacrifice of our treasure and blood necessary to destroy these war-mad savages."—ADM. WILLIAM D. LEAHY.

## OUR PRIORITY LIST

1. Victory
2. Legislative assurance, now, that our land, sea, and air forces will be maintained at such strength as may be determined by the War Department General Staff and the General Board of the Navy to be necessary.
3. Upward revision of pay schedules for commissioned, warrant and enlisted personnel, active and retired; all temporarily promoted officers to receive pay of grade in which serving.
4. A long range study by the General Board of the Navy to the end that an equitable and just system of promotion for the line and staff of the Navy and Marine Corps be enacted into law.
5. Revision of pension laws to assure service widows a living income.
6. Compensation for service personnel who use privately owned automobiles on government business.

NOTHING could be more illustrative of the value of Staffs than the campaign in France's North African possessions. The plans were formulated in exact detail. They comprehended every phase of operational activity. There was the gathering of troops to ports of embarkation, and their supply, their convoy across the submarine-infested Atlantic and along the Mediterranean to the ports of attack. There were the operations against those ports, including the methods of landing, the umbrellas of planes, the use of artillery on the ships and ashore. There were the seizure of railroads and highways, the constant routing of supplies to hungry men, and the constantly moving columns directed toward Bizerte and Tunis and thence on to Tripoli. It was a great planning operation—no aspect of which could be left to chance. Take, for example, the matter of gathering and loading troops, tanks, planes, supplies, a great undertaking in itself. Take the superb service rendered by the Navy in herding the ships in the convoy, protecting them against certain submarine attack, possible surface and air fire. Take the secrecy which enabled surprise. All of these necessitated the most thorough and careful study, the maximum of watchfulness. Even propaganda was ready, and was showered over France and over all of North Africa. In the sea movement of 850 ships, only one vessel was lost, a transport, but all of its personnel survived to make their way ashore and take part in the attack. The great movement, too, shows that the bugaboo of combined operations of Allied units can be beaten with proper planning and cooperation. To General Eisenhower and the officers and men under his command, to Admiral Cunningham, Vice Admiral Alfred Johnson, and Rear Admiral Henry K. Hewitt, and the officers and men who served under them, the Nation extends its acclaim. They performed a gigantic task bravely, fearlessly and with great credit to themselves and to the Services of which they are a part.

SET aside for the 'teen age draft, the bill to give Army nurses the pay of the grades they hold is due to come up for consideration in the House Military Affairs Committee next week. The hearings already held have established the justice of the proposal and the War Department is agreed, so there is every reason for the committee to act promptly. However, certain amendments should be made to assure its complete effectiveness: There should be a provision to the basic pay act to make that act apply to Navy Nurses as well as those of the Army, and the "duration" clause should be stricken out in order that it may be permanent rather than temporary legislation. The War Department has suggested that the bill be broadened to include dietitians and physio-therapists, to these two groups to have a military rather than a civilian status. This is justifiable when they are engaged in front line duty. The committee likely will approve these latter recommendations. Under present conditions Army and Navy nurses are the only groups of military and naval personnel paid at rates below the base rates for their ranks and grades. The WAVES, Women's Auxiliary of the Naval Reserve, were given the pay of their grades in basic law setting up the organization. Recently enacted legislation gives members of the WAACs, the Army's women's auxiliary, the pay of equivalent grades. Thus only the old established and proven Nurse Corps remains in the category of the "forgotten women." Yet, by the very nature of their work, the Nurses are exposed to the worst rigors of war. In their errands of mercy they are required to perform delicate tasks under fire from the enemy. On Bataan and at Corregidor, though starved and sleepless, they continued to succor the sick and wounded. When the beleaguered fortress fell, nurses were among those left to the enemy. Surely the gold or silver bar on her uniform merits the same pay as on the uniform of other female officers. We urge the committee to incorporate the Navy Nurses in this bill, make it permanent legislation, and speed it on its way to enactment.

## Service Humor

### Situation In Hand?

Elon, N. C.—A quintet of Marines landed here, won the town without a struggle, but lacked a lot today of having the situation well in hand.

Last night the three privates and two corporals, fresh from a mid-Western training school, arrived here to establish themselves at a non-existent Elon College Marine base.

L. E. Smith, president, told them there was no such base, actual or expected, but the puzzled Marines had their orders and their orders were explicit. Smith quartered them for the night and the Marines took over, planning to stay until new orders came through.

—News Item.

### High Finance

According to one of our radio experts, the national debt soon will be 15 per cent of a trillion dollars.

A trillion looks like this:

\$1,000,000,000,000.

Brother, we'll fight this war till the last Zero falls!

—Ft. Ord Panorama.

### Hospital Discussion

Nurse—"Here is a little solid food for you now."

Appendicitis Patient (after swallowing a spoonful of arrowroot pudding)—"That's good. Now, do you mind bringing me a postage stamp? I could manage a little light reading."

—Contributed.

### Dead-Beat Tale

A dead-beat owed another soldier five bucks for a period of three months, promising to pay it back the very next pay day.

Finally the soldier reached the breaking point. "See here," he said, "I'm willing to meet you half-way. I'm ready to forget half of what you owe me."

"Great! I'll meet you," replied the dead-beat, "I'll forget the other half."

—Exchange.

### Military Meeting

Keesler Field, Miss.—The chances of two brothers who hadn't seen each other in 19 years meeting at an Army camp are about one in four million, but it happened at Keesler Field.

Recently Edgar Ray was being classified here. As he left the building he ran into a soldier who looked vaguely familiar. Closer inspection and a few words revealed that the man was his long-lost brother, Glenn. Neither soldier knew the other was in the Army.

W. O. "SDC" sends us the following last line contribution to the *Ilmerick* which appeared in the 31 Oct. issue.

There was once a pilot named Blaine,  
Who spotted an enemy plane,  
With guns opened wide,  
The foe he defied,  
And added another score to his claim.

No need to explain "why" the following *Ilmerick*. Just a few words to say it was submitted by Cpl. "YTR," and will be completed in the 28 Nov. issue.

Bernard and "Ike" are two of a pair,  
Who'd drive the enemy from any lair,  
On African sands,  
They intend to join hands,

## ASK THE JOURNAL

SEND your queries to the **ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL QUESTION EDITOR** and an answer will be given in this column as soon as possible after receipt.

C. O. H.—There is no War Department regulation which requires Army nurses to salute officers of the Army and Navy, although they usually would do so. Neither is there anything which specifies that nurses are to be saluted.

R. L. C.—The bill to permit officers to count former enlisted service for pay purposes is before the House Military Committee. See first page, 31 Oct. issue.

D.A.D.—Regulations governing flight officers have been sent to the printer and shortly will be available. If you have a minimum of 75 hours in the air you can apply to your CO for transfer to the liaison pilots.

R.L.K.—The "service flag" displayed in the home or business place of a man in the armed forces is not issued by any government agency, but can be bought from stores, etc. The American Legion and other service organizations have furnished these flags in many localities. An act approved by the President last month directs the Secretary of War to prescribe the design of a service flag and a lapel button for display by members of the immediate family. "Immediate family" is not defined further. The act will not put the government in the flag business; merely authorizes it to license manufacturers to make and sell a standard "service flag."

## In The Journal

### 10 Years Ago

Capt. Edward J. Marquart, USN, commanding the heavy cruiser USS Louisville, will be detached from that duty and assigned to the Office of Naval Operations, Navy Department.

### 20 Years Ago

The medical, veterinary and dental officers, nurses and aids of the Medical Department, District of Washington, tendered a reception to Maj. Gen. Merritt W. Ireland, Surgeon General, and Mrs. Ireland, in the Red Cross building at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C.

### 30 Years Ago

2nd Lt. R. R. Waesche, Revenue Cutter Service, is in command of the USS Arcata, with base at Port Townsend, Wash.

### 50 Years Ago

Grover Cleveland, who on the 4th of next March assumes for the second time the office of President of the United States, is no stranger to the Army and Navy or to the country. Alone of all men in our history he has thrice received the honor of nomination to the Presidency, and he will enter for a second time upon the discharge of this high office with the cordial confidence and good will of the great majority of his countrymen.

### 75 Years Ago

One thing, at least, Napoleon has accomplished by his intervention in Italy, and it is a thing which, we have no doubt, he was very anxious to accomplish—he has tried the Chassepot rifle. He wished to put that arm to a practical test, and he has done it.

# War Department Organized Reserves



# OFFICIAL ORDERS



# Navy Department Marine Corps

## ARMY ORDERS

Secretary of War  
Henry L. Stimson  
Under Secretary of War  
Robert F. Patterson  
Assistant Secretary of War  
John J. McCloy  
Assistant Secretary of War (Air)  
Robert A. Lovett  
Chief of Staff  
General George C. Marshall

## ARMY PROMOTIONS

### Armored Force

Maj. Gen. W. H. H. Morris, jr., division commander, has announced promotion of the following officers of the 6th Armored Division:

Maj. M. J. Galvin, assistant chief of staff, G-2; John T. Kilcoyne, chaplain; Charles A. Burrows, commander of a battalion; George B. Randolph, commander of a battalion; and James W. Ellis, judge advocate general, promoted to lieutenant colonels.

Capt. James L. Rogers, automotive officer, and Gerald H. Ragsdale, assistant G-4, promoted to major.

The following officers of the Fourth Armored Division have received promotions:

To Lieutenant Colonel: Maj. Nathaniel P. Ward, and Maj. Russell B. Smith.

To Captain: 1st Lts. Arthur L. West, jr., Henry A. Crosby, Nellus Chasteen, (Chaplain), Francis S. Walske and Roland W. Lashinsky.

To First Lieutenant: 2nd Lts. James J. Kelly, Robert B. Finch, James W. Daly, Noah J. Halbrook, Thaddeus Lyons, and Alfred J. Oplis.

1st Lt. John D. Koonen, Armored Force School, Ft. Knox, Ky., promoted to captain. He is 23 years of age.

### Signal Corps

1st Lt. Paul L. Neal, new commandant of the Midwestern Signal Corps School, Camp Crowder, Mo., promoted to colonel.

The following officers at the Midwestern Signal Corps School have received promotions:

Capt. Charles W. Lind, Leo F. Tamamian, Charles S. Hays, William W. Work, and Merrill K. Peters, to major.

1st Lts. Roger L. Merrill, Charles B. Palmer, Christy C. Wallace and Earle K. Rosen, to captain.

2nd Lt. Lyman O. Anderson, Ft. Monmouth, N. J., promoted to first lieutenant. It was he who introduced a physical training program in hand-to-hand fighting, termed "Ranger-fight."

### Finance Department

Capt. John Hoeffer, Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind., promoted to major.

2nd Lt. Mend L. Waugh, Ft. Harrison, promoted to first lieutenant.

### Corps of Engineers

1st Lt. Nathan R. Chaney, Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind., promoted to captain.

2nd Lt. Samuel R. Giordano, Camp Pendleton, Va., promoted to first lieutenant. He is serving as camp theatre officer.

Judge Advocate General's Department  
Maj. Randolph Shaw, Office of TJAG, promoted to lieutenant colonel.

### Dental Corps

1st Lt. Lloyd G. Welty, Letterman General Hospital, Calif., promoted to captain.

### Medical Administrative Corps

Capt. Frank R. Day, Letterman General Hospital, Calif., promoted to major.

M. Sgt. Robert Hoekstra commissioned a captain and ordered to St. Petersburg, Fla.

1st Lt. Louis F. Arnone, Letterman General Hospital, promoted to captain.

### Military Police

1st Lt. William H. Hennessey, jr., executive officer to the Provisional Military Police Command, First Service Command, promoted to colonel. Most of his army service was with the 20th Division.

M. Sgt. Milton L. Wroe, Ft. Knox, Ky., is to be commissioned a first lieutenant before being ordered to the Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., school.

### Chaplains

Ch. John A. Fector, assistant chaplain of the 10th Armored Division, Ft. Benning, Ga., promoted from captain to major.

1st Lt. James H. O'Neill, Armored Forces School, promoted to colonel.

### Quartermaster Corps

1st Lt. William A. Schaefer, Camp Davis, N. C., quartermaster, promoted to colonel.

2nd Lt. Everett Bell, Ft. Benning, Ga., promoted to first lieutenant.

Capt. Francis A. Landgraaf, camp quartermaster, Camp Pendleton, Va., promoted to major.

### Camp Edwards

Brig. Gen. M. C. Handwerk, commanding general of the Antiaircraft Training Center, Camp Edwards, Mass., has announced the following promotions:

To Colonel: Lt. Col. Riley E. McGarraugh.

To Lt. Colonel: Maj. Arthur L. Fuller,

Dwight B. Johnson.

To Major: Capt. Edward F. Baker, Wilbur Craig Boyce, jr., Martin Harwitz, Gilbert Key, Wilmer C. McCall, Donald E. Moore, Kemp Smith, Wentworth Taylor, jr.

To Captain: 1st Lts. James B. Baggary, Fredrick B. Barkalow, John E. Braun, John F. Carney, James E. Cook, William M. Donaldson, Dale Fulton, Edward R. Hall, Patrick M. Hollis, John H. Hughes, Lawrence H. Huth, James W. Martin, Richard Merrill, Emery Minnich, Joseph P. Nathanson, William A. Oates, George H. Pallman, Thomas V. Rohan, William R. Rose, William J. Shea, Douglas H. Smith, George W. Taylor, jr., George R. Thiesen.

To 1st Lieutenant: 2nd Lts. Frederick Aber, Joseph Albert, Frank K. Amerine, jr., William A. Anderson, Sanford W. Beattie, Jack R. Benjamin, Frank V. Brecka, Clark E. Burton, John F. Butler, Leonard L. Capron, Alton W. Clark, Michael T. Connacia, jr., John W. Carter, John E. Cornelius, Robert O. Connor, Harvey L. Cupp, Joseph E. Deegan, Walter K. Donie, Robert L. Donohue, George E. Dodson, Nesbitt D. Duncan, Gordon Flaherty, Elbert G. Fossick, Lewis B. Greenbaum, Walter A. Haine, Edward C. Hassler, Leon Horowitz, James J. Hutchinson, John R. Johnson, Matthew F. Kane, Richard J. Kane, Lewis J. Kendrick, Thomas J. Lame, Leslie Laplant, Francis P. Lechmere, Winfree G. Lee, Charles H. Lowe, Martin B. Levene, Lyle E. Linder, Francis J. Manley, William R. McQuade, Raymond P. Murphy, John Nugent, George M. Pharr, Gilbert A. Powell, William D. Power, Hicklem B. Quillen, James H. Ramsauer, Peter A. Rotundo, Stanley A. Sargent, Frank D. Sawyer, Solman H. Shafer, Thomas J. Sheridan, Bruce V. Silvia, Sidney Snyder, Loren F. Steward, John F. Talbott, John S. Theiss, Robert N. Valentine, Robert J. Weiss, Nathaniel M. Whitten, Wellington Yaple, Paul Woodward.

### Band Leaders

The War Department has announced the appointment of the following non-commissioned officers and enlisted men as warrant officer (jg) band leaders, AUS:

T. Sgt. J. B. Talbot T/5 Jack Montgomery  
T. Sgt. D. H. Hayes T/5 M. A. Fancher  
S. Sgt. T. H. Miller Pvt. 1cl. L. E. Goldstein  
Sgt. Robt. D. King Pvt. 1cl. R. E. Brittain  
Sgt. H. M. Lemert Pvt. 1cl. A. G. Carr  
Sgt. A. R. Clark Pvt. 1cl. C. V. Kelley, jr.

Sgt. Harold Mueller Pvt. 1cl. R. E. Wachter  
Sgt. Norman Rost Pvt. 1cl. J. B. Goodstein  
Sgt. J. V. Fitzpatrick Pvt. 1cl. E. M. Greger  
Sgt. Wm. G. Krog Pvt. 1cl. R. L. Kellogg

T/4 T. I. Mendenhall Pvt. 1cl. B. J. Baggs  
T/4 L. D. Bartruff Pvt. 1cl. Abram Pock  
T/4 K. A. Albinski Pvt. 1cl. H. O. Hanwacker

Cpl. Fred R. Frey Pvt. 1cl. G. C. Brown  
Cpl. B. G. Fred Pvt. 1cl. J. N. Rubel  
Cpl. Oliver Margolin Pvt. 1cl. J. M. Barnett  
Cpl. John L. David Pvt. H. S. Shanet  
Cpl. B. M. Kuschel Pvt. S. H. Bowden  
Cpl. J. C. Sandidge Pvt. Paul W. Larson  
Cpl. L. A. Mayfield Pvt. B. T. Edwards  
Cpl. E. S. Adams Pvt. L. J. Banan  
T/3 John H. Welker

### England

Capt. Earl E. Batten, AC, and Oliver K. Marshall, CAC, promoted to major.

### Miscellaneous

1st Lt. Fred Vechnak, Camp Pickett, Va., promoted to captain.

M. Sgt. James Griffith, Camp Crowder, Mo., commissioned a second lieutenant.

1st Lt. Michael J. Barry, formerly at Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind., and commissioned originally from the rank of master sergeant, promoted to captain at Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.

## ARMY ASSIGNMENTS

### First Service Command

Maj. Thomas F. Flynn has succeeded Lt. Col. Russell H. Sweet, ordered to Washington, as provost marshal.

Maj. Walter A. Brown has succeeded Lt. Col. John J. Donovan as public relations officer, the latter being named executive officer of the Administrative Division.

### Adjutant General's Department

Maj. Lillard P. Miller, adjutant general for the 11th Armored Division, promoted to lieutenant colonel.

### Chemical Warfare Service

Capt. Eugene H. Turner assigned as chemical warfare officer of the 6th Armored Div.

### San Francisco Port

A new general staff has been organized at the headquarters of the San Francisco Port of Embarkation, Fort Mason, commanded by Maj. Gen. Frederick Gilbreath.

Col. Otto R. Stillinger, cavalry, is duty port commander, and Col. Eugene C. Johnston is the new chief of staff. Directors of the seven new general staff divisions are:

Administrative, Col. Leon E. Savage; personnel, Col. Stuart A. Howard; intelligence

## NO NAVY, MARINE CORPS, OR COAST GUARD ORDERS

Publication of orders issued to Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard personnel has been ordered suspended to avoid possible revelation of information against the public interest.

and public relations, Col. Casey Hayes; operations, Col. Phillip W. Booker; training, Col. Carl F. McKinney; planning, Col. Henry C. R. Akin, and transportation, Maj. C. Lyn Fox.

Col. Malcolm Douglas heads the new control division, with Col. Ralph H. Hess, statistical branch chief. Col. Peter J. Lloyd is port inspector general.

### Air Surgeon

Lt. Col. Frederick C. Keely is commanding officer of the station hospital at Basic Training Center No. 5, Army Air Forces Technical Training Command, Kearns, Utah, of which Col. Converse R. Lewis is commanding officer.

### 78th Division

Maj. Gen. Edwin P. Parker, jr., commanding general, announced that Brig. Gen. Fred A. Saffey has reported for duty as assistant division commander, succeeding Brig. Gen. William K. Harrison, jr., assigned to another combat division. Before leaving Camp Butler, N. C., General Harrison was the guest of honor at a dinner given by staff officers and regimental commanders, at which General Parker and Brig. Gen. A. Franklin Kibler, Division Artillery commander, spoke.

### Medical Corps

Capt. William Leifer has been ordered to Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.

### Women's Army Auxiliary Corps

Lt. Katherine R. Goodwin has been assigned as chief personnel officer for WAACs on duty in the First Service Command.

### Signal Corps

Brig. Gen. George L. Van Dusen, commanding the SCTC at Ft. Monmouth, N. J., has appointed Col. John H. Statesman as his chief of staff. Other members of the staff are Maj. John Grant, Capt. Barney Sherhane, and Capt. H. T. Hinchliff.

### Chaplains

Ch. Luther Suiter has been assigned to duty at Letterman General Hospital, Calif., and is expected to report about 15 Nov.

Ch. Alvin G. Myrice has been designated post chaplain of the Finance Replacement Training Center, Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind., succeeding Ch. Milton B. Crist, transferred to another station.

### Miscellaneous

The following officers have reported for duty at Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.:

Lts. Lane M. Durey and William W. Cunningham, and 2nd Lts. Thomas A. Arvanites, Robert J. Barnhill, Franklin Conrad, John W. Holland, Joseph H. James, Edgar Langsdorf, Frank Magda, George S. Meany, William E. Ratcliff, John S. Sheridan, James Alt, Forrest M. Shoemaker, and Clement J. McGuire.

## Take Aviation Gas Course

The following officers this week began instruction at the Chemical Warfare School, Edgewood Arsenal, Md., where they comprise the 13th Gas Officers' Course (Aviation).

### Major

Jease H. Brown, AC

### Captains

W. H. Arthur, AC A. D. Jenkins, AC  
J. C. Carrillo, jr., AC H. B. McWhirter, AC  
P. J. Cartwright, AC F. C. Spreng, AC

### First Lieutenants

J. A. Beverlin, AC M. L. Jungwirth, AC  
A. W. Blanton, AC E. H. Main, AC  
W. A. Copeland, AC H. J. Y. Moss, AC  
F. D. Corwin, AC A. M. Oppenheim, AC  
J. R. Cosgrove, AC R. A. Russell, AC  
C. E. Cox, AC C. S. Taber, AC  
G. H. Gray, AC J. D. Williams, AC  
W. E. Hunt, AC Samuel Velebny, AC  
E. E. Johnson, AC

### Second Lieutenants

R. C. Andrews, AC R. K. Lampton, AC  
H. F. Arnold, III, AC J. W. Lang, AC  
A. R. Behrens, AC G. H. London, AC  
A. L. Bowling, AC A. J. Manush, USMC  
C. E. Cashman, AC Bart McKee, AC  
M. E. Christensen, AC M. E. Mitchell, AC  
D. C. Clouse, OD Walter Pankstis, AC  
H. T. Curtiss, AC W. F. Podilich, jr., AC  
J. H. Evans, USMC D. G. Reed, AC  
J. M. Fulkerson, jr., AC F. W. Schitzer, AC  
AC R. P. Seitz, OD  
W. H. Haglitt, AC J. H. Sido, AC  
E. C. Hemphill, AAF L. B. Slotnik, USMC  
G. M. Henderson, AC E. A. Sperry, QMC  
C. E. Hickerson, USMC A. D. Tift, AC  
AC T. R. Tomlinson, AC  
C. M. Hoover, AC R. L. Waldvogel, AC  
V. D. Hudson, AC J. A. Walker, AC  
E. J. Kraus, AC R. L. Weeks, CWS

P. H. Weisman, AC C. A. Yeager, AC  
M. D. Wood, AC F. A. Zimmerman, AC  
A. B. Ussie, jr., AC

### Flight Lieutenant

David L. Quinn, RCAF

## Take Motor Course

Sixty-one officers, all assigned to duty at the Holabird Ordnance Motor Base, are enrolled in the two-month officers' course "A-13" in the Ordnance Automotive School. The course started 29 Oct. and is scheduled to run until 22 Dec. 1942.

A list of the officers, all 2nd Lts., follows:

Harry G. Abel, jr.	Vincent T. Larney
Norman E. Ackerman	Ralph A. Leister
John P. Austin	Irving Lepore
John Begg	John J. Lisner
Sidney W. Bronstein	Smith T. Lyke
Edward J. Brunner	E. W. Mandeville, jr.
Albert Carbonneau	Frank J. Marko
Wesley E. Churchill	Oscar R. Martin
Harold F. Curley, jr.	Richard J. McMillan
Patrick J. Dollicker	Charles J. McNeil
William F. Dowdall	Walter F. Miller
Frank L. Dunham	Arland R. Noyes
Bernard Dunn	John F. O'Brien
James W. Edmonson	Roy G. Perry, jr.
Eugene A. Ehrlich	Charles J. Reim
Francis A. Eisenman	Albert P. Rotola
James M. Everett, jr.	Albin W. Rynkowski
Guy Fleiden	Donald C. Shaffer
John G. Gray	Louis A. Silpock
George M. Gutt	William L. Snowden
Nell L. Haines	L. A. Steelsmith
John K. Helms	Raymond H. Stern
I. D. Henderson, jr.	Carl F. Thalmann
Henry N. Horton	Lawrence D. Tull
G. H. Howkins, jr.	B. F. Vander Pool
Harry E. Iepson	Virgil C. Van Meter
Julius J. Kasper	Frank Wallach
Thomas J. Kekic	Grover C. Walters
Frank C. Kemper	Raphael Well
Calvin W. Kersey	Charles L. Weschler
Charles H. Laird	

## General Officers Attend Course

Nineteen general and field officers, enrolled in the Preventive Motor Maintenance Course "C-3" for general and field officers in the Ordnance Automotive School at Holabird, Md., completed the five-day course on Saturday, 7 Nov.

A list of the officers follows:

Brig. Gen. Robert W. Church	Maj. Arthur V. Deal
Crawford	Jr.
Brig. Gen. Fay B. Prickett	Maj. Wilfred R. Hord
Brig. Gen. Isaac Spaulding	Maj. Hubert C. Leonard
Col. Winfred C. Green	Maj. Thomas F. Lundy, jr.
Col. Harold Head	Maj. Nolan R. Peyron
Col. Theodore F. Wesels	Maj. Quincy A. Sanders
Lt. Col. Russell D. Funk	Maj. Verdon Vroman
Lt. Col. Edward D. McCall	Maj. Harold P. Willis
Maj. Powell A. Casey	Maj. William R. Woodward
Maj. Joseph H.	

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### Marine Officers Promoted

The President has appointed the following second lieutenants of the Marine Corps, who have completed at least nine months' active commissioned service, to the temporary rank of first lieutenant with rank from 31 Oct.:

Frank G. Casserly  
Robert "G" Reynolds  
J. B. Whitefield, Jr.  
Robert T. Gillespie  
M. G. Mickelson  
Willard A. Pate  
Joseph G. Hall  
Bert Davis, Jr.  
B. F. Jinnett, Jr.  
J. B. Davis, Jr.  
Robert W. Nelson  
Hugh J. Irish  
John W. Kelly  
T. M. Leineweber  
John F. Gheen  
Raymond H. White  
W. M. Goldsberry, Jr.  
George Boot, Jr.  
Gordon S. Calder  
The H. Fisher  
John R. Howell  
Robert E. Rain, Jr.  
F. H. Bergholdt  
James L. Pawley

Walter H. Cuenin  
Daniel H. Davis  
J. L. Harrington  
Henry Matsinger  
S. W. Kirkpatrick  
A. G. Furman, III  
John E. King  
W. W. Ferguson  
James H. Naylor  
Thomas T. Grady  
William W. Curtis  
C. O. J. Grussendorf  
B. L. Menne, Jr.  
D. M. Beattie  
Lyle Q. Petersen  
Bertel E. Larson  
Ralph E. Britt  
Leonard G. Lawton  
Richard E. Hall  
William B. Allison  
Alan F. Dill  
Charles J. Kimmel

### Marine Corps Reserve

John L. Mueller  
Vincent DeP. Holland  
Thomas C. Mather  
Charles J. Eusey  
Ewans C. Carlson  
Gordon C. Drake  
Franklin K. Haine  
Robert P. Rapp  
Robert L. Hemmings  
E. D. Finney, Jr.  
Clyde "L" Johnson  
W. C. Stoll, Jr.  
J. M. Thomason  
George M. Leake  
Joseph N. Abel  
Walter A. Baran  
John B. Berteling  
Gerald M. Bruder  
Richard S. Button  
O. J. Camp, Jr.  
Alvin J. Clark  
Bernard S. Clusen  
Daniel L. Cummings  
James N. Cupp  
Emerson H. Dedrick  
Gelon H. Doswell  
"J" Cameron Dustin  
Charles M. Freeman  
John G. Harrison  
F. H. Hoffecker, Jr.  
John "E" Hughes  
Vincent D. Larson  
R. M. Livingston  
Arnold A. Lund  
Paul T. Martin  
David C. McDowell  
Eldon H. Rallsback  
O. "P" Rutledge, Jr.  
Henry S. Sabatier  
Louis B. Smunk  
John R. Stack  
Robert W. Teller  
Arthur T. Warner  
Joe L. Warren  
J. W. White, Jr.  
Thomas B. Tighe  
R. T. Crawford  
William I. Kent  
F. H. Scantling  
Phillip L. Cochran  
Garvin H. Young  
E. F. Norton, Jr.  
Frank X. Reagan  
Robert I. Wilson  
D. H. Crosby, Jr.  
George W. Teller

Sylvan J. Kaplan  
George D. Krueger  
Franklin D. Sills  
Thomas F. Moran  
E. L. Katzenbach, Jr.  
Richard W. Jensen  
Spencer F. Barber  
Edwin H. Wienecke  
F. W. Sneyd, Jr.  
James A. Wagner  
George A. Huver  
Thomas H. Clarke  
Richard J. MacIsaac  
James B. Higgins, Jr.  
W. W. Moore, Jr.  
James H. Crutchfield  
Norman A. Nelson  
Harry G. Hoke, Jr.  
Jack B. Hynes  
W. J. Weinstein  
H. F. Stevenson  
Thomas J. Wilkes  
Edwin D. Schlutter  
Martin E. Holt  
Phillip C. Dean  
Chappell Cranmer  
Richard D. Mosier  
George Codrea  
Robert J. Jackson  
T. F. Guffin, Jr.  
Richard E. Putt  
Donald K. Calkins  
John B. Doyle, Jr.  
Klennan R. Hyland  
Howard K. Goodman  
John E. Stone  
George R. Dwelle  
Theodore Tunis  
John W. Holland  
Andrew W. Blisset  
Jerome I. Hirsch  
G. M. Nettleton  
Guy LeR. Wharton  
Robert Thomases  
Thomas C. Dutton  
Frank L. Rae  
Luther S. Kjos  
Paul Moore, Jr.  
J. E. McHugh, Jr.  
Arthur Weiss  
Michael J. Bo  
James L. Switzer  
Ronald J. Slay  
Julius F. Gold  
John F. Doyle  
Arthur E. Neubert  
Henry E. Arnsdorf  
James A. Pounds, III  
R. W. Burnette  
Karl G. Palmer  
Arthur W. Poulin  
Gene L. Witham  
Charles R. Olin, Jr.  
Norman V. McElroy  
Henry C. Nichel  
Robert R. Fairburn  
Alan D. Cameron  
C. Connally, Jr.  
James J. Hanley, Jr.  
Ashley J. Burns  
William J. McLeod  
John R. Wismer  
Charles A. Roy  
Alan H. Tully  
Joseph A. Donovan  
Richard V. Whalen  
Robert L. Morgan  
Joseph A. Tersi  
William E. Tatom  
John K. Morris  
Robert B. Ewing  
Walter D. Anderson  
William L. Bauer  
Denzil I. Williams  
John McD. Allen  
Harry C. Gibbs  
Raymond C. Kraus  
Robert B. McBroom  
Judge T. Neal, Jr.  
Maurice Raphael

Joseph T. Golding  
Stephen D. Ryan, Jr.  
William G. Scott  
Harold A. Stege  
W. F. Cappleman, Jr.  
Francis P. Sarubbi  
Jack K. Chapman  
Theodore E. Franklin  
Charles A. Lipot  
Herbert W. Young  
Donald A. Clark  
Ivan R. Turner  
Elton S. Norris  
Roy F. Klopfenstine  
John McG. Phalen  
Landon J. Smith  
William H. Dobbin  
Ralph D. Head, Jr.  
George A. Smith  
Lyle E. Specht  
Ralph C. Frey, Jr.  
Anthony P. Masaneck  
Walter S. Zebrowski  
Theodore Toren, Jr.  
Frederick S. Carey  
James C. Toomey  
William L. Cerutti  
George W. Coupe, Jr.  
Emidio A. Delollis  
Robert E. Buzard  
Charles T. Cobb  
Robert R. Lamb  
Nathaniel M. Landau  
William A. Ziesel  
Don C. Wheaton, Jr.  
Michael M. Seals  
Charles A. Reid  
John E. Flaherty  
David O. Stone  
Bruce L. Coburn  
Andrew A. Haldane  
Rex G. McIvaine  
Harry W. Edwards  
John A. Crown  
W. G. H. Stephens, Jr.  
Joseph Mitchell  
W. E. Reynolds, Jr.  
Paul F. Reese  
George P. Hunt  
Eldon B. Richardson  
Charles D. Ettinger  
H. A. Trautmann, Jr.  
George J. Debell  
Harold F. Jennings  
James V. Donoghue  
William L. Batchelor  
Robert E. Roque  
Otto F. Haas  
E. E. Gotherman, Jr.  
William G. Jordan  
George H. Guyer  
Samuel Kaufman  
Colin J. Reeves  
A. G. Edelstein  
E. C. Hempelman  
George F. Lynch  
W. A. Buckingham  
Albert J. Doherty  
Joe P. Beatty  
Robert Hoge  
John E. O'Hare  
William M. Parks  
Robert F. Smith  
Thomas W. Bailey  
L. W. Smith, Jr.  
D. B. Otterson  
Victor V. Valente  
Milton W. Karten  
Joseph W. Moore  
Daniel F. McCarthy  
James G. Juett  
Louis P. Shine  
Charles E. Ingram  
John D. Vasquez  
John G. Babashanian  
William H. Byrd  
William E. Baugh  
D. J. Barrett, Jr.  
Walker A. Tynes  
William H. Bloch

J. B. Harper, Jr.  
John J. Jachym  
Harold "H" Babbitt

E. H. Birkenmeier, Jr.  
C. J. D. Garrett  
John Kovacs

### To Be Air Doctors

The following medical officers began instruction at the School of Aviation Medicine, Randolph Field, Tex., this month, which will culminate in their being graduated as Aviation Medical Examiners on 28 Jan., 1943. Col. Eugen G. Reinartz, MC, is commandant of the school.

1st Lt. D. T. Adams  
1st Lt. W. P. Addison, Jr.  
Capt. H. C. Adkins  
1st Lt. W. M. Aldredge  
Capt. D. D. Altgelt  
1st Lt. R. K. Ameter  
1st Lt. A. A. Antipa  
1st Lt. F. P. Army  
Capt. J. H. Arrington  
1st Lt. B. P. Avera, Jr.  
Capt. LeR. J. Ayers  
1st Lt. F. F. Baker  
1st Lt. M. M. Balcome  
1st Lt. C. F. Baldini  
1st Lt. A. K. Bard  
1st Lt. J. Barron  
1st Lt. R. O. Bauman  
1st Lt. J. W. Beattie  
1st Lt. E. H. Bekamp  
1st Lt. S. L. Bennett  
1st Lt. J. B. Berkebile  
1st Lt. M. H. Berry  
1st Lt. G. J. Best  
1st Lt. W. S. Bethea  
1st Lt. G. W. Bilbro  
1st Lt. J. P. Birdzell  
1st Lt. N. M. Black, Jr.  
1st Lt. R. L. Blackmum  
1st Lt. M. H. Bland  
Capt. H. S. Blank  
Capt. R. C. Blount  
Capt. W. R. A. Bohlen  
1st Lt. W. A. Bock  
1st Lt. L. O. Bohnen  
1st Lt. R. L. Bolling  
1st Lt. H. J. Bowen, Jr.  
1st Lt. F. H. Bowles  
1st Lt. J. L. Boyd  
1st Lt. N. E. Boyd  
1st Lt. M. E. Boylan  
1st Lt. B. K. Brock  
1st Lt. M. F. Brougham  
1st Lt. S. Y. Brown  
1st Lt. R. A. Bruce  
1st Lt. M. D. Burnett  
Capt. H. S. Burns  
1st Lt. E. E. Cannon  
1st Lt. R. Cantaflo  
1st Lt. D. Carothers, Jr.  
1st Lt. H. G. Carter  
1st Lt. W. R. Casey  
Capt. J. Chervinko  
1st Lt. J. P. Chollak  
1st Lt. E. W. Chudaski  
1st Lt. C. W. Clark  
1st Lt. J. S. Clark, Jr.  
1st Lt. G. N. Cline  
1st Lt. K. C. Coffelt  
1st Lt. F. J. Coleman  
1st Lt. J. L. Coleman  
1st Lt. H. E. Conly  
1st Lt. G. A. Connolly  
1st Lt. W. H. Conway  
1st Lt. C. E. Cook  
1st Lt. J. E. Cox  
1st Lt. W. R. Crosby  
Capt. W. F. Crowsley  
1st Lt. H. M. Crumay  
1st Lt. T. L. Curran  
1st Lt. H. K. Curry  
1st Lt. C. R. D'Amato  
1st Lt. W. T. Daniel  
1st Lt. (Not Jd) H. Dantsig  
1st Lt. F. J. Daugherty  
1st Lt. E. G. Debaakey  
Maj. J. A. D'Errico  
1st Lt. J. C. Dennis  
1st Lt. H. H. Donahue  
1st Lt. W. F. Doney  
1st Lt. J. A. Dorger  
1st Lt. P. W. Dorsey  
1st Lt. K. R. Drewe-low  
1st Lt. S. W. Durschling  
1st Lt. W. N. Eames  
1st Lt. L. L. Eddy  
1st Lt. H. W. Elkenberry  
1st Lt. W. J. Eisenmenger  
1st Lt. S. H. Elisman  
Capt. D. M. Eubank  
1st Lt. H. Farmer  
1st Lt. C. H. Fee  
1st Lt. J. S. Feurig  
1st Lt. L. J. Feves  
1st Lt. J. W. Finn  
1st Lt. J. S. Fleming  
1st Lt. R. I. Fleming  
1st Lt. A. L. Foley  
1st Lt. M. P. Fonda  
1st Lt. R. A. Fontenot  
1st Lt. A. W. Frankow  
1st Lt. B. J. Frans  
1st Lt. W. R. Freeman  
1st Lt. J. E. Gallagher  
1st Lt. K. D. Garrettson  
1st Lt. R. H. Gehl  
1st Lt. J. T. Gianooulis  
1st Lt. T. J. Gilligan, Jr.  
1st Lt. N. J. Gingras  
1st Lt. J. L. Glaser  
1st Lt. A. H. Gleason  
1st Lt. B. J. Goldman  
1st Lt. J. T. Goodner  
Capt. J. W. Gordon, Jr.  
1st Lt. N. W. Gordon  
1st Lt. R. F. Gossett  
Maj. H. S. Graesser  
1st Lt. J. E. Haavick  
1st Lt. E. W. Haertig  
1st Lt. J. C. Haley  
Capt. E. G. Hallday  
Capt. J. M. Hamilton  
1st Lt. R. G. Hankerson  
Maj. T. R. Hannon  
1st Lt. L. L. Hardy  
Capt. M. J. Harris  
1st Lt. W. F. Hartman  
1st Lt. J. F. Hattenbach  
1st Lt. A. J. Heldfond  
1st Lt. E. H. Heller  
1st Lt. J. D. Heller  
Capt. R. Henner  
1st Lt. J. W. Hewitt  
1st Lt. E. F. Higgins  
1st Lt. J. F. Higgins  
1st Lt. J. D. High  
Capt. P. H. Hoey  
Maj. B. M. Hogg  
Maj. DeW. H. Hotchkiss, Jr.  
1st Lt. C. L. Houck  
Capt. R. B. Howell  
Maj. T. W. Howell  
1st Lt. W. C. Huff  
Maj. N. P. Isbell  
1st Lt. W. A. Joerlin  
Capt. G. E. Johnson  
1st Lt. W. R. Johnson  
1st Lt. T. D. Johnson  
1st Lt. J. P. Jones  
1st Lt. R. B. Josey  
Capt. A. M. Karlan  
1st Lt. P. Katribe  
1st Lt. A. J. Katsberg  
Capt. J. S. Kavanah  
1st Lt. C. T. Kearney  
1st Lt. F. P. Keefe  
1st Lt. H. J. Kehrl  
1st Lt. J. W. Kelley  
1st Lt. W. T. Kelley

1st Lt. F. J. Kelly  
Capt. J. P. Kieffer  
Capt. H. L. Kirken-dall  
1st Lt. S. J. Klatman  
1st Lt. W. D. Knapp  
1st Lt. L. E. Koskela  
1st Lt. B. L. Kroll-kamp  
1st Lt. R. Kuhn  
1st Lt. A. Lachterman  
Maj. R. A. Law  
1st Lt. F. LeCocq, Jr.  
1st Lt. C. W. Ledoux  
Maj. E. P. Leeper  
1st Lt. S. Levine  
1st Lt. L. G. H. Lewis  
1st Lt. J. A. Lighthill  
1st Lt. J. C. Lillie  
1st Lt. L. M. Lisle  
1st Lt. B. A. Lohalbo  
Capt. G. L. Loranger  
1st Lt. A. J. Love  
1st Lt. J. J. Lowen-thal  
1st Lt. W. B. MacGuire, Jr.  
Capt. E. E. McClelland  
1st Lt. W. B. McClelland  
1st Lt. E. R. McCoy  
1st Lt. O. B. McCoy  
Capt. J. R. McDaniel, Jr.  
1st Lt. V. F. McFall  
1st Lt. E. G. Mack  
Capt. P. Magrath  
Maj. R. D. Mansfield  
Capt. H. D. Mansur, Jr.  
1st Lt. U. S. Marshall  
1st Lt. J. E. Martin  
1st Lt. L. E. Mays  
Capt. U. L. Meeter  
1st Lt. M. L. Miller  
Capt. R. L. Mindlin  
1st Lt. L. O. Mitzlaff  
Capt. C. J. Molony  
1st Lt. C. C. Mont-gomery  
Capt. D. V. K. Moon  
1st Lt. W. K. Moore  
1st Lt. W. G. More-house  
1st Lt. C. H. Mortimer  
1st Lt. J. P. Mullow-ney  
1st Lt. L. J. Murphy  
Maj. J. M. Murray  
1st Lt. W. E. Naugler  
1st Lt. J. K. Nevlus, Jr.  
1st Lt. I. G. Newman  
1st Lt. J. J. Noble  
Capt. J. L. Nocentini  
1st Lt. J. J. Nolan  
1st Lt. W. R. Oakes  
1st Lt. E. A. Ornstein  
1st Lt. E. P. Palmer, Jr.  
1st Lt. V. K. Pancost  
1st Lt. M. H. Part-ridge  
1st Lt. V. R. Payne  
1st Lt. M. T. Pennell  
1st Lt. F. G. Perry  
1st Lt. D. P. Peters, Jr.  
1st Lt. N. S. Peters  
1st Lt. A. M. Peterson  
1st Lt. T. L. Phillips  
1st Lt. W. P. Phillips  
1st Lt. W. S. Piper  
Capt. K. E. Pliecher  
Capt. T. O. Plummer  
1st Lt. F. G. Plymale  
Capt. M. Pope  
1st Lt. R. J. Potter  
1st Lt. R. C. Potter  
1st Lt. F. Powers-Heald  
1st Lt. E. E. Pumala  
Capt. E. H. Quigley  
1st Lt. W. C. Quinn  
1st Lt. L. G. Ralston  
1st Lt. B. S. Rawson  
1st Lt. W. Weaver  
1st Lt. J. B. Rea  
1st Lt. L. K. Remley  
Capt. John N. Rich  
1st Lt. M. Rich  
1st Lt. A. Robbins  
1st Lt. P. C. Roberts  
1st Lt. J. H. Robert-son  
1st Lt. D. H. Robinson  
Capt. J. T. Rountree  
1st Lt. R. T. Rowland  
1st Lt. O. R. Russell  
Capt. R. B. Ruther-ford  
1st Lt. A. D. Ryan  
1st Lt. R. M. Salama  
1st Lt. E. W. Sanders  
1st Lt. B. J. L. Sauer-brunn  
1st Lt. J. R. Savage  
1st Lt. M. M. Scarle  
1st Lt. H. L. Schmitt  
1st Lt. H. L. Schwartz  
1st Lt. W. B. Seamus  
1st Lt. W. F. Sheely  
1st Lt. J. M. Sheppard  
1st Lt. D. A. Shrader  
1st Lt. V. N. Sles  
1st Lt. B. J. Smith  
1st Lt. E. T. Smith  
1st Lt. J. W. Smith  
1st Lt. L. J. Snyder  
1st Lt. S. D. Spatt  
1st Lt. S. S. Spoor  
1st Lt. W. D. Sprague  
1st Lt. A. E. Spruiell  
1st Lt. A. C. Stander  
1st Lt. H. P. Stein-boch  
1st Lt. L. M. Steiner  
1st Lt. J. B. Stewart  
1st Lt. W. A. Stewart  
1st Lt. C. A. Stone  
1st Lt. T. B. Stone  
Maj. P. A. Stoodt  
1st Lt. K. L. Stratton  
1st Lt. J. H. Strick-land  
Maj. N. P. Sullivan  
1st Lt. R. B. Sweet  
1st Lt. S. W. Tenney  
Capt. G. L. Thorpe  
1st Lt. J. M. Tillman, Jr.  
Capt. M. J. Tinney  
1st Lt. J. N. Tobey  
1st Lt. B. Trach  
1st Lt. C. C. Trice  
1st Lt. H. Y. Twiss  
1st Lt. A. W. Van Sickle  
1st Lt. D. E. Virias  
1st Lt. H. J. Vonnich  
1st Lt. E. L. Wagner  
1st Lt. L. A. Wahl  
Capt. R. J. Walker  
Maj. M. N. Walsh  
1st Lt. J. E. Warren  
1st Lt. K. L. Wattle-worth  
Capt. H. B. Webb  
1st Lt. R. W. Wells  
Maj. M. S. West  
1st Lt. E. R. West-brook  
1st Lt. G. P. Whelo-man  
Maj. E. A. Wilkerson  
1st Lt. C. E. Wilkins  
1st Lt. G. S. Williams, Jr.  
1st Lt. R. B. Wilson  
1st Lt. R. R. Wisnart  
1st Lt. R. C. Worrell  
1st Lt. R. M. Wynne  
1st Lt. H. M. Year-wood  
1st Lt. J. Zelman  
1st Lt. L. B. Hunter

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### WAVES Report for Duty

Upon graduation from the Smith College training school, 6 November, 38 officers of the WAVES have reported to Washington for duty in the Navy Department. Of these, 27 will be assigned to the Office of Vice Chief of Naval Operations. In addition, 30 yeomen from the training school at Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, Stillwater, Okla., on 18 Nov. for duty in the department. Of these, 15 will report for duty in the office of the Commander in Chief on 25 Nov. These yeomen are part of a group of 200 who, because of exceptional ability, will leave the Oklahoma school after only one month's training. At present 600 enlisted Women's Reservists are taking the yeoman indoctrination course, which, under normal circumstances, is designed for a four-month period.

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## U. S. COAST GUARD

**VICE** Adm. Russell R. Waesche, Commandant of the Coast Guard, this week administered the oath of office to four former officers in the army of the Philippine Commonwealth who will serve in the Coast Guard Reserve. The officers, all of whom recently completed the course at the Navy Submarine Chaser School, Miami, Fla., are certified as qualified to command patrol vessels.

They are Lt. Comdr. Carmelo Lopez Manzano, Lt. Benjamin Ayasa, Lt. (Jg) Juan B. Lacson, and Ens. Conrado Aguado.

Commander Manzano was a major in the Philippine Army and served as Aide de Camp to Maj. Gen. B. J. Valdes. He has had 14 years of seagoing experience; his latest vessel being destroyed in an attempt to run the Japanese blockade of Bataan.

Lieutenant Ayasa formerly was a captain of the off-shore-patrol of the Philippine Army, and has had 21 years' experience at sea. Also a captain of the Philippine Army's off-shore-patrol, Lieutenant Lacson has had 20 years' experience at sea. During 1940 and 1941 he was a second and a chief officer of the Philippine Coast Guard. Ensign Aguado formerly was a second lieutenant of the Philippine Army's off-shore-patrol and has had 10 years' experience at sea.

Present at the induction ceremony in Admiral Waesche's office were Joaquin M. Elizalde, Resident Commissioner for the Philippine Commonwealth, and Rear Admirals Robert Donohue, H. F. Johnson, and F. J. Gorman, all of the Coast Guard.

### Coast Guard Promotions

The President appointed as of 5 Nov., to the temporary rank of lieutenant (jg) all warrant officers of the Regular Coast Guard on the active list, including those who have already been promoted to ensign and chief warrant for temporary service whose names appear in the Coast Guard Register of 1 July, 1942. There are two exceptions named in addition to those who have been previously temporarily promoted to a higher rank and have had their appointments revoked.

Warrant officers on the retired list who have been recalled to active duty are not included in these promotions.

Those promoted will rank from 15 Oct.

### Try Hard for Win Today

Lt. Comdr. John S. Merriman's Coast Guard Academy football team enters today's game at New London against the University of Connecticut with knowledge that a victory will end the most successful season in Coast Guard football history. A 52-0 rout of Middlebury last Saturday brought to six the number of Coast Guard wins, as against one loss, to Norwich.

In compiling this record, the Academy

gridders have scored 194 points, yielding only 38 to the opposition.

### Exchange Letters

The following is an exchange of letters between Admiral Waesche and Maj. Gen. H. Schmidt, USMC, acting commandant of the Marine Corps when Lt. Gen. Thomas Holcomb was on a Pacific tour of inspection.

My dear General:

This is just a word of heartfelt appreciation for the splendid cooperation of the Marine Corps in Coast Guard publicity. General Denig has been most kind and helpful in instructions to his correspondents, so that news items coming from the war areas convey information which give due credit to the Coast Guard men who are out there helping the Marines get established.

I am sure you derive as much satisfaction as I do out of the close relationship between the men of our two Services.

Sincerely,

R. R. WAESCHE,  
Vice Admiral, U. S. Coast Guard,  
Commandant.

My dear Admiral:

Your letter in regard to General Denig has been received with a great deal of satisfaction. I am gratified that an officer of the Marine Corps is able to assist the Coast Guard in the matter of public recognition of the outstanding work the men of the Coast Guard are performing.

A copy of your letter will be made a part of General Denig's official record.

I share your satisfaction in the close relationship between the men of our two Services.

Sincerely yours,

H. SCHMIDT,  
Major General, USMC,  
Acting Commandant, USMC.

### Armistice Day Birthdays

Armistice Day meant just a little more this week to two Coast Guardsmen at an East Coast training station, both of whom were born 11 Nov. 1918. They are Cox. Victor W. Young, who dropped a final "Y" from his name because it required "too much explaining," and Seaman Francis W. Hughes—the "W" for Woodrow.

### To Sponsor Vessel

Miss Florence Rizzuto, sister of Mrs. Russell R. Waesche, has been designated sponsor of the Coast Guard Cutter Buttonwood, which will be launched late this month at Duluth, Minn.

### Appoint Professor

The Senate has received the nomination of Professor (temporary) Jerry B. Hoag to be a permanent professor in the Coast Guard with rank of lieutenant commander, from 9 Sept. 1940.

### Gen. Krueger Praises Troops

In a nationwide radio interview over the Columbia network from "somewhere" in Louisiana on 6 Nov. Lt. Gen. Walter Krueger, commander of the Third Army, declared their primary objective was the production of effective battle teams and the development of aggressive and skilled leadership. He praised the Third Army for its spirit, determination, equipment, training, morale and leadership.

Lt. Gen. Lesley J. McNair, commander of the Army Ground Forces, was a spectator who had flown from Washington to witness the closing problem of the maneuvers. Accompanying him were Brig. Gen. John M. Lentz, Assistant Chief of Staff, and 12 other high-ranking Ground Force officers.

## The Searchlight

(Navy — Address: The Searchlight, U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.)

A message of great interest to Mrs. C. B. Smiley, wife of Lt. Comdr., USN, '32, is being held by Searchlight, and we are very anxious to obtain her address by air mail or telegram immediately.

Each week sees the Searchlight inquiry list grow longer, and we ask that friends of wives listed write us without delay if they can furnish an address. Each name removed means a place is made for another. At the same time, any extra addresses added to letters sent us may mean that another letter arriving in the same mail can be answered without delay.

Forty-two names were removed from the wanted lists last week, as addresses were received; we would like to better that number this week and obtain addresses for the following:

Amnden, Mrs. Wm. F., wife of Capt., USN, '08; Bernstein, Mrs. Henry E., wife of Lt. Comdr., USN, '26; Beyerly, Mrs. Irwin F., wife of Lt. Comdr., USN, '28; Blackstone, Mrs., wife of Lt., USN, (DC); Boyer, Mrs. Randolph B., wife of Lt. Comdr., USN, '27; Boyle, Mrs. Lee D., wife of Lt. Comdr., USN, '30.

Challacombe, Mrs. Arthur, wife of Lt. Col., USMC; Cheever, Mrs. S. C., wife of Comdr., USN; Clarkson, Mrs. Arthur A., wife of Comdr., USN, '22; Clifford, Mrs. Lloyd E., wife of Lt. Comdr., USN, '20; Davis, Mrs. Robert, wife of Capt., USN, (MC); DeMott, Mrs. Max B., wife of Capt., USN, '09; Doyle, Mrs. Thos. Jno., wife of Capt., USN, '14; Eckert, Mrs. G. A., wife of Comdr., USN, (MC); Elmore, Mrs. Eugene E., wife of Comdr., USN, '22.

Garrison, Mrs. C. H., wife of Lt., USN, '34; Goepner, Mrs. O. W., wife of Lt., USN; Graham, Mrs. Wm. Walter, wife of Lt. Comdr., USN; Huff, Mrs. Gerald L., wife of Lt. Comdr., USN; Jordan, Mrs. J. B., wife of Lt., USN, '28.

Kinette, Mrs. F. N.; Lair, Mrs. Rodney, wife of Lt. Comdr., USN, '28; Metz, Mrs. Earle Calvin, wife of Capt., USN; McWhinney, Mrs. Leonard S., wife of Lt. Comdr., USN, '27; Montague, Mrs. Robert Latue, wife of Col., USMC; Munroe, Mrs. W. R., wife of R. Adm., USN; Musgrave, Mrs. Charles W., wife of Lt. Comdr., USN, '32.

New, Mrs. Sn., wife of Lt. Comdr., USN, (MC); Phillips, Mrs. C. E., wife of Lt. Comdr., USN, '31; Purnell, Mrs. Wm. R., wife of R. Adm., USN; Rutter, Mrs. R. L., wife of Lt. Comdr., USN, '30; Smith, Mrs. Edward Homer, wife of Comdr., USN; Smith, Mrs. Jno. R., wife of Comdr., USN, (MC); Spangler, Mrs. Jno., wife of Lt. Comdr., USN, '31; Sullivan, Mrs. W. E., wife of Comdr., USN. Taffinder, Mrs. S. A., wife of R. Adm., USN; Thompson, Mrs. Harry L., wife of Lt., USN; Townsend, Mrs. Jas. L., wife of Lt., USN, (DC); VanNagell, Mrs. J. R., wife of Lt. Comdr., USN, '25; VanPeenan, Mrs. J. Hugh, wife of Lt. Comdr., USN, (MC); Wagner, Mrs. Frank, wife of Capt., USN; Walker, Mrs. Edw., wife of Lt. Comdr., USN; Ware, Mrs. R. L., wife of Lt. Comdr., USN, (MC); Wegeorth, Mrs. J. F., wife of Comdr., USN; Wheeler, Mrs. R. V., wife of Lt., USN; Wilfong, Mrs. John L., wife of Lt. Comdr., USN, '26; Williams, Mrs. Jno. Bankhead, wife of Comdr., USN; Winter, Mrs. Robert C., wife of Lt. Comdr., USN; Wright, Mrs. Jerauld, wife of Capt., USN; Wolverton, Mrs. R. A., wife of Lt., USN, '30.

Zundell, Mrs. Joseph, wife of Lt. Comdr., USN, (MC); Coney, Mrs. Chas. E., wife of Comdr., USN, '19; Bolton, Mrs. Robert, Jr., wife of Comdr., USN, '20; Dreyer, Mrs. Louis, wife of Lt. (Jg), USN.

### Scrap at Brooklyn Navy Yard

The scrap metal pile at the New York Navy Yard was increased by 35 tons on 9 Nov. with relics of other wars—52 antique guns and a six-ton steel ram.

## The Locators

(Army — Address: The Locators, P. O. Box 587, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.)

**T**HE Locators have found it necessary several times in the past, to render their assistance in an emergency without delay. In view of this fact, it has been decided to retract their decision, as previously announced, to suspend publication of "to locate" lists during the period of 15 Nov. to 2 Jan. During this period any emergency name will be published, and in addition, lists of names received prior to 16 Nov. will continue to be published until every address is located.

The Locators' policy with regard to the addresses of retired officers' wives is as follows: All such names received are filed, and, upon request, are sent out. But it is believed that our published lists are already so long, that, if the names of retired officers' wives were included, they would become unwieldy. It is felt that in general these addresses of retired officers are more settled and therefore the need is not so great. For these reasons, the addresses received will be placed on file and forwarded upon request, but no attempt will be made to locate those not in the files.

The Locators are calling for the following addresses:

Mrs. Craig (Dorothy) Alderman, wife of Col. Alderman, Inf.; Mrs. George (Glenn) Barnes, wife of Col. Barnes, Ord.; Mrs. Paul Blanchard, wife of Maj. Blanchard, A.A.F.; Mrs. Wm. P. Bledsoe, wife of Col. Bledsoe, FA; Mrs. Arthur (Adele) Brody, wife of Lt. Brody; Mrs. Chas. W. (Eva) Burlin, widow of Lt. Col. Burlin, CE; Mrs. E. F. Carr, Jr., wife of Col. Carr; Mrs. Allen (Marion) Cavanaugh, widow of Lt. Cavanaugh, Cav.; Mrs. Chas. H. (Elizabeth) Chase, wife of Maj. Chase; Mrs. Carl (Ruth) Coleman, wife of Lt. Coleman, AC.

Mrs. L. L. Doan, wife of Lt. Col. Doan, Cav.; Mrs. John (Maureen) Doushy, wife of Lt. Col. Doushy, Flin.; Mrs. Wilmer C. Dreihelms, wife of Lt. Col. Dreihelms, MC; Mrs. Henry (Virginia) Dupree, wife of Maj. (7) Dupree, GSC; Mrs. G. L. (Eather) Edris, wife of G. L. Edris, A.A.F.; Mrs. Robert B. (Peggy) Ennis, wife of Col. Ennis, Inf.; Mrs. Percy Everett, wife of Col. Everett, Cav.; Mrs. Wm. Freehoff, wife of Col. Freehoff.

Mrs. James E. Goodwin, wife of Maj. Goodwin, FA; Mrs. G. S. (Mary) Gorlinski, wife of Col. Gorlinski (Count), CE; Mrs. W. C. (Fannie) Green, wife of Col. Green, Inf. or FA; Mrs. Harry R. Hale, wife of Maj. Hale, CAC; Mrs. Paul (Mary) Hayes, wife of Maj. Hayes, MC; Mrs. R. S. (Mary Lee) Henderson, wife of Lt. Col. Henderson, Inf.; Mrs. J. N. (Gloria) Howell, wife of Maj. Howell, CAC; Mrs. Irving S. (Agnes) Jackson, wife of Maj. Jackson, FA; Mrs. John M. (Louise) Jenkins, wife of Col. Jenkins; Mrs. L. T. (Helen) Johnston, wife of Capt. Johnston, CAC.

Mrs. S. P. (Dagmar) Kelly, wife of Maj. Kelly, Inf.; Mrs. R. G. (Lillian) Kirkwood, wife of Col. Kirkwood, FA; Mrs. E. J. (Dorothy) Koehler, wife of Maj. Koehler, FA; Mrs. Dorothy Kohn, wife of Col. Kohn, CAC (PL); Mrs. Walter E. Kraus, wife of Maj. Kraus, FA; Mrs. Donald R. Lyons, wife of Maj. Lyons, AC; Mrs. John J. (Mildred) Millen, wife of Maj. Gen. Millen, Cav.; Mrs. R. E. (Betty) McKinnon, wife of Maj. McKinnon; Mrs. Wm. V. McCreight, wife of Col. McCreight; Mrs. Montgomery McKee, wife of Maj. McKee.

Mrs. Carlos A. (Dottie) Nadal, wife of Capt. Nadal, QMC; Mrs. David Bearse Nye, wife of Maj. Nye; Mrs. James Y. Parker, wife of Maj. Parker, AC; Mrs. Samuel (Jean) Patton, wife of Capt. Patton, FA; Mrs. Gilbert (Louise) Payne, wife of Capt. Payne, FA; Mrs. Maynard (Gladys) Pedersen, wife of Maj. Pedersen, QMC; Mrs. Wilbur R. Pierce, wife of Lt. Col. Pierce; Mrs. Edward R. Roberts, wife of Lt. Col. Roberts, FA; Mrs. Frank (Peggy) Roberts, wife of Col. Roberts, Inf.; Mrs. Joseph (Jeanette) Rustemyer, wife of Col. Rustemyer, Inf.

Mrs. Carlos F. (Kathleen) Schuessler, wife of Capt. Schuessler, DC; Mrs. Ralph (Ruth) Segar, wife of Col. Segar, QMC; Mrs. Howard (Chris) Serig, wife of Col. Serig, SC; Mrs. Edward G. (Bess) Sherburne, wife of Col. Sherburne; Mrs. Ted Starr, wife of Maj. Starr, Inf.; Mrs. Leroy J. (Haskell) Stewart, wife of Lt. Col. Stewart, FA; Mrs. Sidney (Helen) Stillman, wife of Lt. or Capt. Stillman, MC; Mrs. Walter (Mary) Tweedy, wife of Maj. Tweedy, Inf.; Mrs. J. E. (Lamuel) Uhrig, wife of Col. Uhrig, Inf.

Mrs. Peter Otey (Anne) Ward, wife of Capt. or Maj. Ward, Inf.; Mrs. Francis E. Weatherby, wife of Lt. Col. Weatherby, MC; Mrs. Donald (Alice) Weber, wife of Maj. Weber, CA; Mrs. Lewis P. Wells, Jr., wife of Harry E. (Pat) Wilson, wife of Lt. Col. Wilson, AC; Mrs. John (Jimmy) Wood, wife of Lt. Col. Wood, MC; Mrs. Willard G. (Ethel) Wyman, wife of Lt. Col. Wyman.



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## The War Program

(Continued from First Page)

their approach to the African coasts. This force, in turn, was guarded by a vast screen of smaller craft against possible U-boat attack. Heavy units of the British fleet likewise stood off-shore, four or five miles, but kept on the continual move as a precaution against submarines and in order to present a more difficult target for the guns of the coastal defenses, against which warships always are at a disadvantage.

Screening the big ships, innumerable small craft tore back and forth in an apparently aimless pattern of criss-crossed wakes. The strength of the naval forces showed the Allies were taking no risks of interference from the Italian or French fleets. Since the first of October, the British submarines have sunk or damaged 32 Axis vessels, which shows their alertness along the Mediterranean and North African coasts.

The Allies must have gathered a large fleet of merchant vessels to transport the formidable army which made this multi-pointed attack. Only a short time ago, the Berlin radio said lack of shipping made a "second front" impossible. The voyage of this new armada is a sufficient reply to such propaganda talk. And especially is this true when it is considered how the armada was ferried from many embarkation points to different locations, there picked up by the protecting British fleet units, transported to their final embarkation points so that along a thousand miles of coast the attacks began at one moment.

It shows, above all, to the Axis powers how the United Nations are really united. To doubt victory in view of these facts is impossible.

American troops and British sailors effected those conquests along hundreds of miles of West and North Africa almost in the twinkling of an eye—yet that problem had been paramount in the minds of Allied chieftains almost from the day this country entered the war last December. Those plans were worked out in Wash-

ington and told to but very, very few because of the danger that they might be divulged. People in Great Britain, Elre and the United States who saw the doughboys sailing away knew not where they were going. In fact, this intelligence was denied to more than 99 out of each hundred of the troops and officers themselves.

There is organized in Washington a set of military officers known as the Combined Chiefs of Staff. These are, in effect, the Board of Directors of the joint American-British war effort. Eight specialists in the three-dimensional war—land, sea, air—compose this Combined Chiefs of Staff. These men represent the British and American governments.

The four United States members of the group are known as the Joint United States Chiefs of Staff, while the four Britons are known as Representatives of the British Chiefs of Staff. Each group, naturally, reflects the opinions and decisions of its own highest command.

The Americans on this group are Admiral William D. Leahy, Chief of Staff to the Commander in Chief of the United States Army and Navy; General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the United States Army; Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander in Chief of the United States Fleet and Chief of Naval Operations; and Lt. Gen. H. H. Arnold, Commanding General of the Army Air Forces.

The Britons are: Field Marshal Sir John Dill, head of the British Joint Staff Mission in Washington; Admiral Sir Andrew B. Cunningham, representing Sir Dudley Pound, First Lord of the Admiralty; Lt. Gen. G. N. Macready, representing Sir Alan Brooke, Chief of the Imperial General Staff; and Air Marshal D. C. S. Eville, representing Sir Charles Portal, Chief of the Air Staff.

From this Combined Chiefs of Staff come the vital moves in this war. Military operations are conceived and initiated from the top. If it involves only the United States, it is handled by the Joint United States Chiefs of Staff. If by both this country and Britain, it is handled by the Combined Chiefs of Staff. And

if it involves other nations in addition, then representatives of those countries participate in the studies and the decisions.

The Solomon Islands campaign is the result of the decisions by the Joint United States Chiefs of Staff, while the Allied operations leading up to occupation of French North Africa were planned and co-ordinated by the Combined Chiefs of Staff.

Of course, the President of the United States and the Premier of Great Britain are consulted, but all details are in the hands of their trusted lieutenants. Proposed military operations are submitted first to the Staff Planners, who study the general tactical problems. They evolve the required military and naval operations, including the requirements in naval vessels, planes, ground forces and munitions. After the proposed operation has been analyzed fully, it is submitted to the Combined Chiefs of Staff. These chiefs consider the operation from an overall viewpoint and then submit their findings to the President and the Premier. If these heads of government approve, the plan then is put into operation.

### Legion of Merit Award

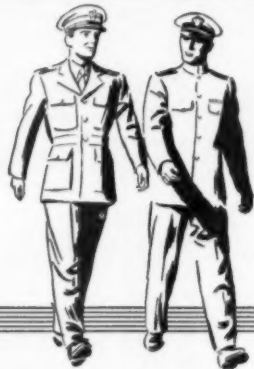
The design of the new Legion of Merit decoration, established by a recent act of

Congress, has been developed from the Great Seal of the United States.

The medal, as stated on page 295 of the 7 Nov. issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, is for issue to "outstanding officers and enlisted men of the armed forces of the United States or of friendly foreign nations," as Secretary of War Stimson described it, and will recognize "extraordinary fidelity and essential service."

The obverse or front of the badge of the Legion of Merit is a five-pointed American star, of heraldic form, in red and white enamel, centered with a constellation of the 13 original stars on a blue enameled field breaking through a circle of clouds. The star is backed by a laurel wreath, the symbolic award for achievement, which is interlaced with crossed war arrows in gold pointing outward, representing the protection afforded by the armed forces to the nation.

On the reverse are the words, "United States of America," inscribed on a circling ribbon. In the center is space left for inscription of the name and rank of the individual to whom the award is made. Surrounding this is a band which carries the words (taken from the reverse of the Great Seal) "Annuit coeptis" (He (God) has favored our undertakings), and the date MDCCLXXXII, the year of the founding of the decoration. The ribbon is of purple-red color, edged with white.



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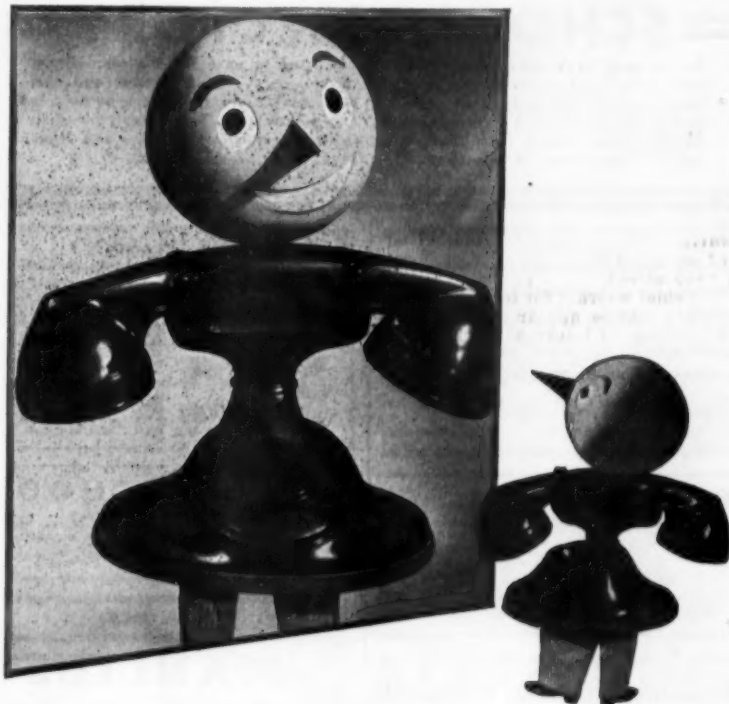
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## "If I were twice as big"

"Then I could give the public all the service it wants and take care of the war on top of that."

"But I can't get bigger now because materials are needed for shooting. So I'm asking your help to make the most of what we have."

"Please don't make Long Distance calls to centers of war activity unless they are vital. Leave the wires clear for war traffic."

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### Critique Hits Branch Mindedness

Teamwork—the arms and services welded into one shattering offensive weapon—this will win a war. Lt. Gen. Ben Lear towered above the officers of his Second Army and told them that self-promotion of various branches had no part in today's struggle for life.

"If we pursue the doctrine of an Army within an Army we will pay for it bitterly in confusion—in internal competition and in the blood of fine men," he thundered at the conference which ended another field problem in Second Army's Middle Tennessee maneuvers.

Then he warned the hearts of his officers by telling them that they had presented "the finest maneuvers I have ever witnessed."

At the conclusion of the discussion, the general declared that he felt it necessary to "make a few remarks about the self-consciousness of our arm and services within the Army."

Said General Lear:

"It is one thing to work for a high esprit, to be proud of the arm of the service in which one fights, to value highly its worth and usefulness in war. But it is another thing to become selfish about it, to seek its aggrandizement, or to feel that it is sadly misunderstood."

"We are sufficiently plagued by our old notions of competition. We went through a long period of starvation when every branch

was trying to get whatever it could for itself—and the devil take the hindmost. And then we came into the period of promotion, when some branches endeavored to promote themselves—forgetting that it will be the team that must fight."

"The insignia of branch that you wear on your collar means nothing but an indication of your professional capacity in that arm or branch of the service. Don't let it stand for anything else."

"I have heard it implied, for instance, that the armored force and the air force were misunderstood by those who don't belong to those branches—and that they should have their own separate organizations, etc."

"That is the doctrine of an Army within an Army. If we pursue such doctrines, we will pay for it bitterly in confusion, in internal competition, and in the blood of these fine men for whose most efficient and proper use, we, their leaders, are responsible."

"The Germans haven't made that mistake. On the contrary they have sacrificed everything else to perfect the team."

"The value of these maneuvers and of combined training periods is to develop understanding and appreciation of the capabilities and limitations of our several arms, to learn appreciation of coordinated effort, to value and to depend upon one another, to learn how best to employ our arms against obstacles—that we may destroy our enemies without useless sacrifice of life."

"The remarks I am making now are not merely a product of the maneuvers. As an Army Commander I have noted repeated incidents that indicate the narrowness of branch consciousness; and it is difficult for me to

separate that from branch-selfishness."

"We have much to learn, gentlemen. Discipline, without which we won't have teamwork; self-discipline, without which we won't have discipline. And let us remember this: Every effort by sea, by air and by ground is for one vital purpose—to advance the immortal foot soldier to take and hold the ground. Gentlemen, we serve not ourselves nor our branches, but the American Army."

General Lear also had a word of warning for his officers in connection with the handling of the 18- and 19-year-old men who soon will likely be coming into the Army. After pointing out how highly beneficial the reception of these men would be, he declared that their acquisition presented two additional problems.

"We must be careful not to overtax these young men in their first few weeks of training," said General Lear. "We must build them up slowly but surely. We must guard their health and habits to a greater degree than that required for the men of 23 to 30. They will be full of pranks and not as serious as older men in the beginning. They will need more fatherly advice from their sergeants, lieutenants and captains. And we must overcome that affliction so often experienced by our young men—homesickness. Please keep these things in mind."

The Army must practice conservation of manpower, General Lear warned. All personnel must be utilized in such a manner that the greatest number of weapons can be taken into the front line.

"This means," said the General, "that our rear echelons should be reduced as far as possible, only the necessary men employed along the routes as guides, etc., and that companies, battalions, etc., keep their overhead to actual requirements."

"Many men of limited service, but capable of driving trucks, cooking, performing clerical work, etc., should be employed in these positions. No matter where these men are employed, they must be capable of and prepared to quickly turn out and defend rear echelons, trains, etc.—and their own lives."

In discussing the "long pull" that America faces, General Lear emphasized that "we leaders, of all grades in the American Army, will not escape history."

In a look at the task which the Army faces, the General said:

"The problems confronting us at this time are more complex and more difficult than those ever before faced by an American Army. In the middle of July I told the officers of the Second Army that it was then my belief that many months would pass with the situation becoming even more serious before this crisis takes on a more favorable aspect."

"Until there may be a happier outlook, the state of mind of people will be materially affected by the actions and accomplishments of the American Armed Forces, both in the theatres of operation and within the United States. Consequently, the leadership of our senior officers is far reaching. Weariness, discouragement and lack of confidence or wholehearted enthusiasm to fulfill the tasks imposed on all ranks and grades will unfavorably affect the confidence of the nation."

"History will write down our quality, and in that writing pass judgment upon all that we have done, or failed to do, in the preparation for battle of our Army organizations and their individuals. Our people have provided us with their fine young manhood, the finest of our brood, and soon they will give us their younger men—those who are 18 and 19 years of age."

"We leaders, of all grades in the American Army, will not escape history. This time we are not being called upon for a sport of energy and a quick, sharp sacrifice, but for a long pull that will test to their limits your steadiness of nerve and mind, your capacity for one effort after another, your faith in the ideals and beliefs for which some of you and many of your officers and men will die, your moral stamina which is the rock or the sand under the foundation of the American Army. Your history and that of your organizations will be written in blood on the battlefields of this war."

"You face no easy task. Your enemies will be well trained, hardened, seasoned by battle. I am confident that eventually you'll do a swell job, but somehow I am always fearful of that, let us say, that lack of completeness which will cost us unnecessary loss on the field of battle. We never finish; there are always three or four more things to be done before we go into battle. We think our organizations have reached a high degree of efficiency and then an emergency comes along and some of our officers and many men are taken from us. We are knocked off balance for the moment. That condition cannot be helped. That is war. I suggest that you deliberately throw your outfit into a state of confusion some dark night—or in the daytime—and then bring order out of disorder."

It will be a good lesson for your men."

"I have enjoyed watching your development. I know that your men are clean, brown, lean and hard, even though their faces are covered with dust. They are serious. They respond with quick energy and enthusiasm to good leadership. They are getting the look of real soldiers. I am proud of them and all that you are doing to mould and strengthen them, and make character."

"But as I look at the men of the Second Army—so willing, so patient, so responsive, and so earnestly preparing themselves for battle—I think of battle itself. I think of the job of every officer—the job to make these men so competent as soldiers that they may destroy our enemies and have a chance to survive. For among these fine young men I watch passing by on maneuvers, there are many who, some day, will be identified in the field of battle by the metal tags they wear around their necks."

In discussing the maneuvers themselves, General Lear said:

"These maneuvers have been one of the bright spots in my Army career. Exceedingly well done, because of excellent planning on the part of my various staff officers, and splendidly executed because of capable commanders and umpiring staff. To them and you I am deeply indebted."

"In short, they and you have accomplished the finest maneuvers I have ever witnessed."

"We all had much to learn; each of us has learned a great deal; and we've discovered many faults that must be overcome quickly if we are to reach that high standard of efficiency so necessary to the success of an army in the field of operations. I believe we all accept the fact that we are all to blame insofar as we fail to appreciate the realities of war, and to inspire those under us to do the same, whether they be generals or privates."

"Fundamentally these conferences provide much of the answer to our repeated failures and are, therefore, of the highest importance. Once more I tell you, we must ruthlessly kill the academic and unimaginative outlook, and replace it by one of direct, decisive and practical approach to the problems with which we deal; and we must do all in our power so to train ourselves, our commanders, staff, subordinates in all grades, and all units that they are physically and emotionally prepared for the realities of war."

"I know that maneuvers are not a true criterion of all conditions that will be found on the battlefield. It's difficult to get men and officers to think in terms of hot bullets and shells, tanks, live bombs from enemy planes, ugly bayonets in the hands of wicked, treacherous enemies. Some are careless in the seeking of cover from observation and security from enemy missiles, and our truck drivers dream of security. Then we send our raiders on a roving mission, and see what weaknesses we uncover. Few of these faults you will display on the battlefield, but what a tremendous satisfaction it will be if none of them are found. Where they exist they will cost lives—of your men."

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## SCHOOL DIRECTORY

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### Names In The News

Lt. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, who is commanding general of American forces in the European Theatre of Operations, first developed plans and is now directing the French African offensive.

Maj. Gen. Mark W. Clark, formerly chief of staff, Army Ground Forces, is deputy commander.

Maj. Gen. George S. Patton led forces which attacked the west coast of Africa.

Maj. Gen. Lloyd R. Fredendall is the American commander who led forces which landed at Oran in Algeria.

Maj. Gen. Charles W. Ryder negotiated the armistice with French leaders for the capitulation of Algiers.

Brig. Gen. James H. Doolittle, awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor for leading the attack on Tokyo in April, commands the air forces engaged in the offensive operation.

Rear Adm. Henry K. Hewitt is the American naval commander.

Lt. Col. Elliott Roosevelt is with General Eisenhower in North Africa.

Lt. Franz Hoskins, submarine commander in the South Pacific, tells in letter home how the executive officer, two pharmacists mates and himself performed a successful emergency appendectomy at sea. "It took us 2½ hours and now our patient is convalescing in great shape," he wrote.

Capt. John H. Posten, who shot down five Jap planes over Bataan, returned to his home in New Jersey this week from New Guinea.

Lt. Frank Burrows told how the Japs mistakenly thought they had captured the airdrome at Milne Bay, and landed planes which were shot up by our forces.

Lts. Richard W. Titus, James Davenport, and C. H. Martin, all Georgians, directed anti-aircraft fire against Jap planes.

Lt. Stockton Strong and Ens. Charles R. Irvine planted hits on a Jap carrier off Guadalcanal.

Claren H. Garlow, RM 1c, flew with Lt. Strong, a veteran of the Coral Sea Battle. He served as gunner.

Radioman Etigle P. Williams flew with

Ens. Irvine, operating two machine guns.

Lt. W. L. Shea, an American flyer on duty "somewhere in the Levant," awarded the Silver Star for three direct hits on Italian ships in the Mediterranean in June.

Capt. Edward R. Stone, American doctor serving as a volunteer with Britain's desert forces, gave up his life trying to succor a wounded man.

Brig. Gen. Caleb V. Haynes has arrived in New Delhi to assume command of the American Air Task Force in India. He has been serving as commander of the Bomber Command in China. He succeeds Lt. Col. Herbert Morgan, jr.

Brig. Gen. Claire L. Chennault becomes commander of the China Air Task Force.

Brig. Gen. Clayton L. Bissell is commander of both air units.

1st Lt. R. E. Whittaker, a pilot under Maj. Gen. Lewis H. Brereton in the Middle East, is credited with shooting down two planes, and damaging another.

Other American pilots in the Middle East who are reported to have shot down more than one enemy plane are: Capt. R. E. Llewellyn, Capt. T. W. Clark, 1st Lt. G. O. Wymond and Capt. Glade B. Bilby. Brig. Gen. Charles H. Corlett, commanding officer of Ft. Greely, Alaska, has been promoted to major general.

Rear Adm. John W. Reeves, jr., is on duty in Alaska also.

Capt. William M. McKennan was one of the first to land with the Marines on Cavutu, is now at a South Pacific port recovering from injuries.

Lt. Archie M. Smith, jr., a Marine flyer reported missing in action over the Solomons, has returned to his home in New Orleans, after being rescued.

Capt. William L. Osborne and Lt. Damon J. Guase have reached safety after escape from Bataan. They hid three months in the jungle.

Capt. Edward Gans, a flight surgeon in Britain says bomber crews whose members may be ill report that they are "quite well" when a bombing mission is announced. His word was corroborated by Dr. Charles Braselton.

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## SERVICE NEWS AND GOSSIP

**Foreign Affairs**—The battle of diplomacy directed by Secretary Hull for the United Nations as a preliminary to the offensive inaugurated in North Africa, which has had such earthshaking repercussions in France and throughout the world, far exceeded in results the achievements of the Nazis in like activities at the beginning of the war. Arrayed against the Secretary when he began to fight were the combined forces of the Axis and its satellites. Those enemies enjoyed the tremendous advantage of a beaten France, cut in two and disarmed to keep her prostrate, a Government of the Unoccupied section responsive to Berlin's orders; and flagellation by the brutal weapons of starvation, and terrorism, and the retention of 1,500,000 prisoners, to insure popular obedience. Moreover, upon the French people and the Vichy Government, was exerted the pressure of the conquered of Europe longing for peace, and of Spain, which had declared a policy of pro-Axis belligerency. In the world eye, and particularly that of France, was the picture of German Armies winning victory after victory, and Britain alone and apparently crumbling. Later there were the Balkan States destroyed or forced to join the Axis, and Russia, always being driven back, with heavy losses in men and territory. There was, too, Japan successfully attacking the United States Fleet at Pearl Harbor, moving with Nazi rapidity to the conquest of the Philippines, the Dutch East Indies, the Malay Peninsula and Burma, continuing to hammer the Chinese and threatening India. Victory seemed certain to perch on the Axis banners, and this view was driven home by its propaganda and by German, Italian, Japanese and their allied Ambassadors in every conquered and neutral country.

Against this powerful offensive, Secretary Hull moved his diplomatic battalions according to the flexible plan the President and he devised even before France fell. When that tragedy occurred, they adopted as a cardinal principle of policy maintenance of diplomatic relations with Vichy in order that the French people might not feel they had been deserted, that the Axis would not receive any support beyond the terms of the Armistice, and that the French Fleet might be kept from German control. To that temporary capital, the President sent Admiral Leahy, now Chief of Staff to the Commander-in-Chief, and our Consulates at Lyons, Marseille and Nice were continued. In addition, our Consular representation was expanded at Casablanca, Dakar, Algiers, Tunis, and Tangiers in Spanish Morocco. All these points were natural listening posts, and dispatches from them kept the State Department fully informed on developments. To promote good will, the Secretary permitted shipment of needed supplies to North Africa, and allowed France to receive some food stuffs, such as canned milk for babies, distributed so as to be withheld from the Germans. By this procedure, he expressed broad humanity toward the French people at home and in their colonies. At every opportunity the President and he proclaimed as a fundamental policy of the United States the restoration of the Empire as it existed before the war. When the British seized Madagascar, he announced that that continental island would be returned to France; and the British made a like pledge. This was in accord with prior announcements following occupation by our troops of possessions in the South Pacific, dominated by the Free French. To influence Vichy to stand firm against German demands, he encouraged the de Gaulle movement, and by direction of the President that movement received Lend-Lease help. But he has not granted it diplomatic recognition, although ex-Ambassador Bullitt, now an assistant to Secretary Knox, has been in contact with de Gaulle. The wisdom of this attitude is apparent now that General Giraud is leading the anti-Vichy forces in North Africa. Whenever the Laval Ministry made concessions to the Axis not authorized by the Armistice, we registered emphatic protest, and as time went on, to give substance to those protests, we recalled Ambassador Leahy, who had ably carried out the instructions given him. Nevertheless, we continued diplomatic relations with Vichy through a Chargé d'Affaires. The great aims of the Secretary were to convince the French people of our disinterestedness, and to prevent the Axis from controlling and fortifying Unoccupied France, acquiring French labor for German factories, and obtaining the use of the French Merchant Marine and Fleet. In these vital matters, Secretary Hull was astonishingly successful.

At this moment, France and the world know through German and Italian military seizure of Unoccupied France, that the Armistice was made only to be broken should the occasion arise, and that the pre-armistice state of war has been resumed, whatever Vichy may say. It sees the Axis forced to withdraw troops from Russia and to relinquish the grandiose plan for the destruction of that Nation and the proposed movement toward the Near East to defeat the British and American forces there and effect a junction with Japan, which was to march simultaneously through India. And, finally, what has occurred means that Japan, prepared to take advantage of Russia's plight, is compelled to revise her plans and is faced with the question of abandoning her scheme of more conquests or merely seeking to consolidate and hold her ill-gotten gains.

While the Secretary was impressing the French people with our concern for their welfare and holding Laval in check, he was making every effort to conciliate Spain. General Franco is under heavy obligations to Germany and Italy; it was their support that enabled him to establish his Government in power. Therefore, he is pro-Axis and pro-belligerent. The Spanish possessions in North Africa are the north-western part of Morocco, which controls the southern shore of the Straits of Gibraltar, and the Rio del Oro, which separates French Morocco and French Senegal. An invasion of North Africa would arouse Spanish fears, and might cause France to join the Axis. Therefore, the Secretary continuously made clear to Spain that the United States and Britain had and will have no territorial designs upon Spanish territory, and that our sole purpose was to defeat the Axis and restore the Europe and North Africa of before the war. We showed our earnest desire for her friendship by facilitating the shipment of foodstuffs and fuel to her people. This required British relaxation of their blockade. Indirectly, Germany thereby secured food, for she was drawing important supplies and raw materials as well from the Iberian Peninsula. Another factor in the Secretary's attitude toward Spain was South America. There are blood and language ties between the Spanish and all of Pan-America save Brazil, and the Secretary did not propose to have them invoked in the interest of the Axis and Japan.

Another complex aspect of the situation was the attitude which might be adopted by the natives of North Africa and their rulers. It was necessary to keep in close touch with the Sultan of Morocco and the Sultan of Tunis, and the different tribes of the mountains and the Sahara desert, as well as the French themselves. The

Secretary sent some of our best diplomats to that region, and it was their business to make friends, gather information, and impress upon everyone that the United Nations in making war was inspired by the single purpose to reestablish France. There were also numerous contacts through the Anti-Vichy French, which required patience and time to develop. The story is long and difficult to unravel, but through it all ran the purpose to make the French people and their leaders, and the native rulers of North Africa realize that we had come not as enslavers like the Axis but as liberators, and that cooperation with us would mean France restored.

Thus the soil was ploughed, the seed planted and the crops nurtured. They flowered when we struck. Further, the State Department was ready to assist in promoting the military action when the time for military action arrived. Prepared for instant issue were the proclamation and statement of the President, the notes to the Sultans of Morocco and Tunis, the notes to Madrid and Lisbon, the notes to more remote powers like Switzerland, Sweden and Turkey. There were the views publicly expressed by the President and the Secretary. All these demarches were formulated in coordination with the War and Navy Departments, the office of War Information, and the other departments concerned.

The results the country knows. It is a tribute to the great ability and judgment of Secretary Hull, and of the President, with whom he has been acting in close harmony, that our movement into North Africa was inaugurated with the good will events have shown existed, with a minimum of fighting by the Vichy French, and with no change of attitude on the part of Spain and Portugal. Unquestionably the latter countries are impressed, as is the rest of the world, and not the least Germany, Italy, and Japan. They know we now are on the march, and they realize the efficiency with which the diplomatic part of the offensive was and is being conducted.

From the leaders of the important fighting nations have come more speeches, which show the optimistic spirit animating them. Dictator Stalin last week and President Roosevelt on Armistice Day, breathed certainty of victory. The same confidence was expressed by Winston Churchill, who revealed that the North African campaign was the idea of the President, and who told of the great preparations made to insure the defeat of Rommel by the Army of General Montgomery in Egypt. No longer in Hitler's remarks could be detected that flamboyant surety of success in conquest. Rather did he seek to convince the German people that he was not like the Kaiser of the first World War, a comparison that will be resented by the descendants of that ruler, and claimed he would never "capitulate." He seemed to realize that with the appearance of American troops in battle in the Old World his hands were running out.

**Adjutant General's Schools**—The commanding officers and directors of instruction at the four new Adjutant General Army Administration Schools are as follows: North Dakota Agricultural College, Lt. Col. G. O. A. Daughtry, Maj. J. W. Mann; Grinnell College, Iowa, Lt. Col. W. H. Hammond, Maj. W. D. DeHaven; University of Florida, Gainesville, Col. E. T. Barco, Maj. L. S. Carroll; and Mississippi State College, Lt. Col. B. A. Ship, Maj. C. T. Sutherland.

Lt. Col. W. A. Coleman is commanding officer and Capt. W. H. Owens is director of instruction at the advanced enlisted school at the University of Mississippi, Oxford, and Lt. Col. R. E. Doan, and Capt. P. M. Dixon hold similar positions at the basic enlisted school at Mississippi Southern College, Hattiesburg.

**Bureau of Medicine and Surgery**—In a statement which might, in effect, be termed an answer to criticism concerning the large number of doctors being ordered to active military service, Rear Adm. Ross T. McIntire, Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, said this week "there will be no waste of medical personnel."

"When the Marines go into battle," he declared in a radio address, "our people go with them, so when I hear statements made that perhaps we have too many doctors to care for our fighting men I want you to know that this is not so. We are only adequately furnishing medical personnel so that the lives of the wounded men who may be your sons can be saved. I can assure you that there will be no waste of medical personnel."

Admiral McIntire, whom the President renominated this week to direct Navy medical activities, disclosed that the Navy, like the Army, is now using airplanes to transport wounded. "In this war which carries us over the face of the globe," he said, "our mobile hospitals are serving a definite need, for to them we transport from the field of battle the wounded men directly by airplane." He also said that clothing has been developed that will protect men from flesh burns, caused by bomb explosions.

**Army Nurses**—Capt. Alice D. Agnew this week celebrated her twenty-fifth anniversary as an Army nurse at her desk at Third Service Command headquarters in Baltimore, Md., where she directs nursing activities in camps, posts, and stations in Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia. She was joined on Monday by 1st Lt. Lila A. Condon, chief nurse at Camp Lee, Va., who has been previously stationed with Captain Agnew throughout her entire tour of duty.

From Camp Campbell, Ky., comes boast of the Army's smallest officer, Nurse Anna Lavitchka, who stands 4 feet 10 inches, and that only after strenuous exercises by which she grew two inches. Prior to commission in the Army Nurse Corps, she measured 4 feet 8 inches and weighed 94 pounds. By diet and exercise she gained eight pounds, and Col. Julia O. Flikke, Nurse Corps Superintendent, had her height waived.

Capt. Nellie Close has been transferred from duty at Eighth Service Command Headquarters, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., and ordered to the Office of the Air Surgeon, where she will coordinate nursing services of the Air Forces. 1st Lt. Beatrice Darr, Ft. Knox, Ky., is now on temporary duty in the Office of the Surgeon General observing office administration procedure, prior to eventual assignment overseas.

**Navy Nurse Corps**—Chief Nurse Anna Bernatitus, Navy nurse who escaped from the Philippines just before the fall of Corregidor, is the first person in the naval service to receive the newly-created Legion of Merit Award. She will be rewarded for "courageous and outstanding performance of duty during the Manila-Bataan campaign, December, 1941, to April, 1942."

Rear Admiral Randall Jacobs, Chief of Naval Personnel, told Nurse Bernatitus: "Your excellent service in a time of stress and under such dangerous conditions is worthy of the distinction shown you in being the first person in the U. S. Naval service to be so decorated."

**Marine Corps**—On the far-flung battlefronts of the nation the United States Marine Corps celebrated its 167th anniversary on 10 Nov.—in some places it was while battling the enemy, in others at rest and recruiting stations, in still others in cities like New York, Washington, San Diego where the spirit may have had a lighter touch but yet a sense of concern for those men facing and beating the nation's foemen. In it all the Marines upheld the high honor of their Corps.

The main observance was the reading of a proclamation by commanding officers wherever a detachment was on duty—a proclamation briefly reviewing the story of the organization and telling its members that its record must remain unsullied.

President Roosevelt wrote Lt. Gen. Thomas Holcomb, the Commandant, saying: "It affords me great pleasure on the forthcoming one hundred and sixty-seventh anniversary of the founding of the United States Marine Corps, to extend to the officers and men of the Corps, through their Commandant, my sincere congratulations on their splendid record in the history of our nation."

"Since 1775 the United States Marines have upheld a fine tradition of a service to their country. They are doing so today. I am confident they will continue to do so."

Secretary of War Stimson lauded the Marines in his letter to Lieutenant General Holcomb as having "a long and illustrious history of unflinching devotion to duty, heroism and sacrifice." General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, said: "They are an inspiration to the nation. The entire Army salutes you and your men. We are proud to fight by your side." Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander in Chief of the United States Fleet, wrote: "You have earned for yourselves a fighting renown second to none." Vice Adm. Russell R. Waesche, Commandant of the Coast Guard, said: "You are not only continuing but enlarging upon the magnificent record that has marked your Service throughout the years."

A glowing tribute was paid by Secretary Knox in his message to Lieutenant General Holcomb, which ended with these words: "At sea, on land, and in the air, the Marine Corps today is making all-important contributions to Naval efficiency. It is with respect and pride that the Navy wishes the Marine Corps well on this anniversary."

Lieutenant General Holcomb's thoughts and actions ever since he grew to manhood have been of and for the Marines. He is honored for what he terms "a fighting pride" in his boys. And it must have brought a feeling of loyalty from them to him when they had read to them his message of cheer, closing with:

"As in the past, on this Anniversary Day, we shall pay tribute to our valorous predecessors. Their valiant deeds in the face of overwhelming odds will never cease to give us confidence and inspire us to meet the tasks ahead. Such inspiration has enabled the present Corps to add new names, such as Wake, Midway and Solomon Islands, to the shining scroll on which are emblazoned such immortal battlefields as Tripoli and Belleau Wood."

"We advance into the new year fighting a war which presents the greatest challenge of all time to the Nation and to the Corps. Let each of us determine that our Nation and our Corps not only will survive, but will add new and lasting chapters of glory to the history of a free America and the men who perpetuate that freedom."

The celebration really began last Sunday, when all radio stations had special Marine programs and almost every musical feature included the Marine Hymn. The NBC paid tribute to the Corps with a program entitled "Hail the Marines!" at 1:30 p. m. that afternoon. At night, "We, the People" presented over CBS an on-the-spot report of activities at San Diego Marine base where parachute troops are being trained.

Then, on Monday, a program entitled "They've Landed" was heard by listeners of WOR, and on Tuesday a station broadcast was delivered by Brig. Gen. Robert L. Demig, Marine Corps director of public relations, from the Waldorf-Astoria in New York. Next Sunday, WOR's regular program "Halls of Montezuma" at 10:15 a. m., will present a history of the Corps from its founding to its fighting existence today on all fronts.

The Army Air Force Band, under direction of Capt. Alf Helberg, AC, paraded around Marine Corps Headquarters in Arlington, Va., on Tuesday, and saluted the Corps with the Marine Hymn.

Tribute to the Corps was expressed in the Senate on 9 November by Senator Walsh (Mass.), chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, who recited briefly the long history of the Corps. "Tomorrow's 167th anniversary of the Marine Corps," he continued, "is the most meaningful in the history of the Corps as well as the nation. It is significant to observe that the Marine Corps, which undertook the first offensive in this war, is upholding all its traditions of courage and victory with a steadfastness which makes all Americans truly proud of their fighting men." He concluded: "We assure them, one and all, that Americans are proud of the dauntless spirit and unflinching bravery and loyalty of our United States Marines."

Rep. Carl Vinson (Ga.), chairman of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, told the members of that body on 10 November of the many heroic deeds of the Marines, and added: "Now that we are engaged in the greatest conflict of all time, it is reassuring to observe that the United States Marine Corps today rededicates itself to the preservation of these traditions. To the victories of the past 167 years are being added the vital victories of 1942. The American people are proud of the United States Marine Corps and are confident it will do its part to perpetuate for the future the great freedoms won by blood and toil in the past."

**Army Ground Forces**—Antiaircraft Command, Richmond, Va.: Wing Commander H. A. H. Bellhouse, R.A.F., an expert on development and procurement of barrage balloon equipment, is currently with Headquarters, Antiaircraft Command. He recently spent some time at the Barrage Balloon Training Center at Camp Tyson, Tenn., where he gave information on the latest developments of barrage balloon equipment in England.

Third Army, Texas: Doughboys of the Second Infantry Division have called a halt to airborne maneuvers after completing vertical envelopment of various Rio Grande Valley air fields. Gliders swooped down silently on the Del Rio, Texas, airport in the final phase of the maneuvers, the first time in history that an American infantry division rode in motorless planes to its objective. In previous exercises the troops utilized the giant transports of the First Troop Carrier Command in flights to the valley.

High ranking Army chiefs were in San Antonio during the week to observe the training. The group included Brig. Gen. Floyd L. Parks, AGF, Chief of Staff; Maj. Gen. William C. Lee and Maj. Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway, commanding the Army's first two airborne divisions and Brig. Gen. Fred S. Borum, commanding general of the First Troop Carrier Command.

An instructional team from the Airborne Command directed the airborne exercises under the supervision of Lt. Gen. Walter Krueger, Third Army commander.

**Tank Destroyer Command**, Camp Hood, Tex.: According to War Department orders received this week, the Tank Destroyer Center, under the command of Major General A. D. Bruce, is now authorized a General Staff. Col. Charles S. Miller was named Chief of Staff, and his four principal assistants include Lt. Col. Clifford C. Gregg as G-1, Col. Wendell Westover as G-2, Col. William L. Mattox as G-3, and Col. A. C. Gorder as G-4.

The first Tank Destroyer Replacement Training Center designed to train men coming straight from civilian life has been organized at the Tank Destroyer Center, Camp Hood, Tex. Heretofore, all men reporting for duty with the Tank Destroyers came from comparatively old outfits and had spent some time in the service.

The promotion to major of Capt. Newton S. Courtney, Assistant G-2, Headquarters, AGF, was announced last week by General McNair. A veteran of the last war, Major Courtney was awarded the Purple Heart Medal and received a General Headquarters Citation in 1919. He started his military career as a private with the 20th (Yankee) Division and took part in five major engagements during his two years in France.

**Signal Corps**—Col. F. H. Curtis, regimental commander, has accepted an insignia for the 15th Signal Service Regiment at Ft. Monmouth, N. J. The motto is "Faithfully We Serve," "Fideliter Servimus." A committee, consisting of Lt. Col. Edward E. Cattilini, Maj. Jack E. Willis, Capt. Philip D. Grover, and Capt. Francis L. Leva, created the design, whose gold bordered shield is divided diagonally into a lower orange background and a white background in the upper right. A lamp of knowledge is superimposed on the white diagonal.

**Bureau of Aeronautics**—Headquarters of the Naval Aviation Technical Training Command has been established in Chicago under command of Rear Adm. Albert C. Read, Jr. Embracing the entire country, Admiral Read's command includes general supervision of all technical aviation training, mostly the trades which must be learned by enlisted men.

Admiral Read's duties were formerly administered from the Bureau of Aeronautics in Washington, and thus the move is pointedly one of decentralization.

Lt. Robert A. Winston, USN, well known Naval aviator and aviation writer, has reported for duty as Aviation Assistant to the Director of Public Relations at Washington.

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**Quartermaster Corps**—Recent changes in War Department regulations providing for the issuance of articles of comfort in combat areas will result in soldiers receiving regular supplies of candy, gum, tobacco, and toilet articles, previously available only for resale, according to word from the Jersey City, N. J., Quartermaster Depot, under command of Col. Henry B. Barry, QMC.

Purchase of the items for the toilet articles component, candy-gum component, and tobacco component is under the supervision of Lt. Col. Charles Cavelli, QMC, chief of the procurement division at the Jersey City installation.

The 10th Quartermaster Training Regiment at Camp Lee, Va., under command of Lt. Col. J. A. Weeks, is now constructing a Field Fortifications Section where each trainee is expected to receive a minimum of five hours training in simulated combat environment. The field training setup was planned by Maj. M. A. H. Smith, plans and training officer, and constructed under the direction of Maj. Paul W. Sadler, engineer attached to the regiment.

Mrs. Milton Erlanger, of New York City, has been appointed special consultant in the Remount Division, Quartermaster Corps, on matters pertaining to the Army's dog training program, the War Department announced this week. Mrs. Erlanger was an organizer of Dogs for Defense, Inc., which set up the system whereby dogs have been recruited and trained for Army use without cost to the Government. During the World War she served with the American Red Cross.

The Distinguished Service Medal, recently awarded to Lt. Col. Theodore Kalakuka, QMC, was presented to the officer's wife, Mrs. Marlon R. Kalakuka, by Maj. Gen. Edmund B. Gregory, the Quartermaster General, on 11 Nov.

Colonel Kalakuka is on the list of those missing in the Philippines.

**Bureau of Ships**—On the twenty-fourth Armistice Day there were launchings of many naval vessels in American shipyards, though most of these were quiet events and held only before workmen and a few officials. For instance, four new destroyers were launched at the Kearny, N. J., plant of the Federal Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Co. They were the USS Stevenson, the USS Ringgold, the USS Schroeder and the USS Stockton.

The ships slid into the water two at a time. Telephone signals enabled workmen to start the destroyers Ringgold and Stevenson at the same time down their respective shipways at opposite ends of the yard. When the Hackensack River had been cleared of cradles and debris, they were followed by the Schroeder and the Stockton.

This double-launching idea cut approximately half an hour from the launching-time established at the same yard on 3 May 1942, when four destroyers were sent down the ways one at a time in 50 minutes.

Miss Mary Stevenson of Brooklyn, N. Y., broke the bottle of champagne over the bow of the destroyer named for her father; Miss Grace W. Schroeder of St. Davids, Penna., over that of the ship named for her grandfather; while Mrs. Arunah B. Abell of Baltimore, grandniece of the late Rear Adm. Cadwallader Ringgold, USN, sponsored the ship named in his honor and Mrs. Horace K. Corbin of West Orange, N. J., did the honors at the launching of the Stockton which was named for her great-grandfather.

On 9 Nov., three new naval vessels were launched at Boston. The USS Ordronaux was launched at the Fore River yards in Quincy and two other ships, called by the Navy Department simply "two special ships," went down the ways at the Boston Navy Yard.

A cruiser being constructed for the United States fleet has been designated USS Canberra in honor of the Australian cruiser of the same name sunk with the Quincy, Vincennes and Astoria off the Solomon Islands on the night of 8-9 August.

The President has invited Lady Alice C. Dixon, wife of Sir Owen Dixon, Australian Minister to the United States, to sponsor the Canberra when she is launched, and Lady Dixon has accepted.

The Canberra, which is being constructed at Bethlehem Steel Corporation's Fore River Yard, Quincy, Mass., originally was scheduled to become the USS Pittsburgh. Another cruiser will be named Pittsburgh, and is to be sponsored by Mrs. Rosalie P. Scully, wife of Mayor Cornelius P. Scully of Pittsburgh. With the designation of a cruiser as the Canberra, the names of all four cruisers sunk by the Japanese in the night battle off the Solomons will be borne by new United States Naval units. The names Astoria, Quincy and Vincennes were assigned earlier to other vessels now under construction.

**New Cargo Planes**—What is said to be the biggest cargo plane ever built is planned by Andrew Jackson Higgins, of New Orleans, who announced recently that he has been given a contract for 1,200 government airships of a type similar to the Curtiss Commando. Mr. Higgins says this great flyer is to be built on his own responsibility. It will be a six-engined 150-ton craft, able to carry a normal load of 100 tons of cargo, which is several times that of the Martin Mars. It will be built of a new type of plywood, and Mr. Martin says this will replace metal in the construction of plane shells.

The 1,200-plane lot, says Mr. Higgins, are to be large planes of a new development and will be built of "model wood" rather than aluminum. Presumably ready for production, this plane is revolutionary in that it is by far the largest, so far as is known, to be built of wood. This program, Mr. Higgins says, will cost about \$150,000,000.

But the giant plane which he is to build on his own initiative, he says, will have a wing-spread of 300 feet. Its criss-cross pattern plywood, of which it is to be built, is to be woven over reinforced wire mesh. Mr. Higgins says the plane will not take such an awfully long time to build. In fact, he says he can construct about 10 of the smaller planes a day when his plant with 50,000 workers—of whom 80 per cent will be women—gets under way.

**Armored Force**—The ninth armored division to be organized since Pearl Harbor has just been formed at Camp Chaffee, Ark., with Maj. Gen. Vernon E. Prichard as commanding officer. In his address to the cadre of the 14th, General Prichard urged every member to know his job, saying: "I want no excuse. Execution—not excuses—goes with me."

General Prichard formerly served with the 4th Armored Division at Pine Camp, N. Y., and has had a distinguished career embracing both the Mexican Border and the Punitive Expedition as well as service with the 2nd Division at Verdun and Chateau-Thierry.

An Armored Force lieutenant who fought German tanks in the African desert

where the Americans and British are now advancing made such good use of the knowledge gained there that he was praised by Maj. Gen. William M. Grimes, commanding general of the 8th Armored Division, Ft. Knox, Ky., for his performance in recent combat firing tests.

He is 1st Lt. Crosby P. Miller of Richmond, Va., who in the test commanded a platoon of five tanks of the 80th Armored Regiment, 8th Armored Division. The General congratulated the platoon leader for the unerring and raking fire his tanks poured from their 75 mm and 37 mm cannon and for the personal initiative and forcefulness displayed by individuals in carrying out their problem.

Other tank commanders in Lieutenant Miller's platoon included St. Sgt. Martha Crogent, Sgt. Thomas J. Socha, and Cpl. Edgar Holder. Their regimental commander is Col. C. H. Noble.

The effect of the fire laid down by the platoons of the 80th was apparent to observers at the conclusion of each phase of the test and the targets which had represented enemy vehicles and material were blasted to shreds and in some cases entirely blown away.

**Electron Microscope**—Recognizing the importance of the electron microscope, which sees deeply into the sub-microscopic world, the National Chemical Exposition and Industrial Chemical Conference, 24-29 Nov., at Chicago, will feature the first symposium on the instrument's use and achievements to date. Dr. V. K. Zworykin, associate director of RCA laboratories, will discuss "The Electron Microscope in Relation to Chemical Research." For the first time, the RCA Electron Microscope will be displayed at the conference. As part of the exhibition, a gallery of micrographs obtained by photographing specimens as viewed by the electron microscope will be shown.

That the RCA Electron Microscope is playing an ever-increasing role in the war effort, is found in the announcement that 43 of the instruments are now in use, where they will be of greatest service in bacteriology, chemistry and metallurgy. Seven of these instruments are installed in England.

Scientists of RCA Laboratories, in reporting on their electron microscope's performance to date, list the following as among its accomplishments: Photographing of influenza virus for the first time; work on development of polymers as applied to plastics and especially to artificial rubber; increased knowledge of texture of textile fibers; study of bacteriophage virus; study of surface structure of metals; control of paint pigments.

Indicative of the power of the electronic microscope is the fact that magnifications up to 100,000 diameters are obtainable, which is 50 to 100 times more powerful than the strongest optical microscope. For instance, a blood corpuscle is magnified to the diameter of a two-foot sofa pillow; a dime would appear more than a mile in diameter, and a human hair as large as a giant redwood tree.

**Airborne Command**—Maj. Gen. M. B. Ridgway, commanding general, headed a group of officers from the 82nd Airborne Division at Ft. Bragg, N. C., who observed airborne operations recently in connection with Army maneuvers in the southwest. Other members of the party were: Brig. Gen. W. M. Miley, assistant to the commanding general; Col. T. L. Dunn, commanding the 504th Parachute Infantry Regiment, and Lt. Col. G. E. Lynch, Lt. Col. R. K. Boyd and Maj. R. H. Wienecke, general staff officers.

Information which General Ridgway and his staff gained while witnessing the exercises and discussing problems of airborne operations with leaders of the maneuvers will prove of value in shaping future training of the 82nd Division. Ground work for future field exercises by units of the "All-American" Division has been well-laid. During preliminary phases of this preparation, emphasis is being placed on hardening troops for the strenuous assignments ahead. The old and the new in training go hand in hand these days. While parachute troops are making regular jumps, the slugging glider infantrymen, who'll form the backbone of the 82nd's combat teams are sharpening their eyes on the range.

The general staff officers who accompanied General Ridgway head sections vitally concerned with the new demands upon organization and tactics of Airborne operations. Colonel Lynch, military intelligence; Colonel Boyd, operations and training, and Major Wienecke, supply and evacuation, represent departments especially interested.

In the southwest Major General Ridgway and his staff saw many ways in which troops may be carried by air to increase the effectiveness of their attacking power.

**Provost Marshal General's Department**—Already, more than 100,000 plant guards have been enrolled in the Auxiliary Military Police, to assist the Army in wartime emergency situations, Col. H. G. Reynolds, assistant chief, Internal Security Branch, Office of the Provost Marshal General, disclosed in an address this week to the American Petroleum Institute at Chicago, Ill.

Colonel Reynolds said: "The mission of a plant guard force is to provide internal and external protection of the plant against sabotage, espionage, and natural hazards. They are serving with the Army to provide protection for the plant and the area surrounding it against attack by enemy agents such as fifth columnists and parachute troops."

A commanding officer, who is an Army officer, has been assigned by the War Department to direct the activities of each guard force or for several guard forces where a number of smaller plants are located in an area.

Selection of Maj. Gen. William S. Key, now commanding an Infantry division as Provost Marshal General in the European Theatre to serve on Lt. Gen. Eisenhower's staff as adviser on matters pertaining to the relations between Army soldiers and the British civil and military populations, was announced by the War Department recently.

General Key is a National Guard officer, who was appointed a brigadier general in 1928, and a major general in 1937. On 16 Sept., 1940, he entered his present tour of active duty as a division commander.

(In testimony on the Military Establishment Appropriation Bill for 1943, Maj. Gen. J. F. Williams, chief of the National Guard Bureau, identified General "Key" as commanding officer of the 45th Division.)

**Medical Corps**—A paper by Maj. Gen. James C. Magee, Surgeon General of the Army, read late last week before the Association of Military Surgeons at San Antonio, Tex., in a review of the Medical Department at war, discloses that mobile pack equipment for the transportation of supplies of a battalion aid station has just been

designed and is being subjected to test. He said this will free the medical personnel from the restrictions imposed by the use of wheeled vehicles which the present load of equipment necessitates.

He told also of the development of a mobile operating unit for use with the armored forces, which consists of a van type bus of the six-wheel variety with the four wheels equipped with double tires to facilitate crossing of broken ground and to give better traction in soft terrain. He said the equipment is quickly moved and is prepared to commence operations immediately upon arrival at the desired place.

In the matter of transport of wounded by air, General Magee said recent improvements in the autogiro hold great possibilities for its use in forward areas where established fields and specially prepared ground, necessary for the larger aircraft, are not available.

The War Department has announced the appointment of a civilian, Mr. Edward Reynolds, of New York City, as special assistant to the Surgeon General. Mr. Reynolds will have the supervision and direction of the non-professional functions of the Surgeon General's office, his duties primarily relating to the procurement of medical supplies for the Army. President of the Columbia Gas and Electric Corporation and chairman of the board of the Columbia Engineering Corporation, he was graduated from Harvard in 1915 and served as an officer in the Navy in the World War.

The War Department said this week that more than 200 dietitians are to be trained each year for service in Army hospitals in the United States and overseas, with the one-year course now reduced to six months. Training is to be given at other Army hospitals in addition to Walter Reed, it was stated. It is expected that the first group will proceed to the Army hospitals on 1 Dec., having already completed a six-month pre-training course at civilian hospitals.

Medical Department men at Carlisle Barracks will be taught to retain full clothing and equipment if they are forced to abandon a ship and they will learn also how to jump from a ship's deck, swim in oil-covered or burning water, and escape strafing of airplane machine guns. The new course, under the direction of Capt. Karl R. Schneck, special service officer at Carlisle Barracks, will demonstrate how air trapped in shirts, trousers, or fatigue blouses will act very much like "water wings." It is estimated that a regulation 62-pound full field pack can keep a man afloat for half an hour.

**Coast Artillery Corps**—The 40-mm Bofords anti-aircraft gun now will have a welded instead of riveted construction as a result of work by Dr. J. L. Miller, chief metallurgist, Gun-Mount Division, Firestone Tire and Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio, whose paper on the subject won him the Second Grand Award of \$11,200 in the 2½-year \$200,000 welding study program sponsored by the James F. Lincoln Arc Welding Foundation, Cleveland, Ohio.

The chassis and outrigger supports were redesigned with high strength low-alloy steels and although only 30% more weight was added, strength was increased 50%. Cost per chassis was \$76.80 less than riveted construction. The top carriage which carries the gun was redesigned for welding with a net saving of 17 pounds as compared with riveted construction of equal strength. Appearance was improved and cost was reduced \$10.37, excluding overhead or profit. Design involving tubes and cast steel ends joined by welding, saved about \$68 per axle. While cost is secondary in a military program, the important factor is the increase in production and the improvement in the performance of the final product.

**Naval War College**—The Bureau of Naval Personnel has instructed that nominations and recommendations for officers to attend two courses scheduled to begin 1 Jan. 1943 at the Naval War College, Newport, R. I., be submitted before 28 Nov. One command course is for approximately 15 Regular Navy officers with rank of lieutenant commander; while the other is a preparatory staff course for 50 Reserve officers with rank of lieutenant commander, lieutenant, and lieutenant, junior grade. The courses are of five months duration.

**Thanksgiving Dinner**—Thousands of tons of turkey have already been shipped to overseas bases, together with materials for the traditional cranberry sauce and pumpkin pie, the War Department said this week. Each soldier will receive approximately one pound of turkey.

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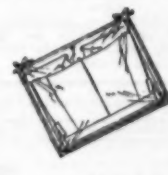
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	2 Pairs of gloves	6 Ties

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### Chief of Staff Speaks

In an address this week before the Academy of Political Science in New York, General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, said the action in North Africa was "a most impressive example of the practicable application of unity of command." He described how "officers of the British Army and Navy senior to General Eisenhower, men of great distinction and long experience, have, with complete loyalty, subordinated themselves to his leadership."

In another address, Lt. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell explained the vital necessity for a well planned service of supply and declared that "while good logistics alone can't win a war—bad logistics alone can lose."

He stressed in this connection that between five and twelve tons of equipment must be landed with every soldier sent overseas, and another ton must be shipped to him each month in food, clothing and ammunition.

In his concluding remarks, General Somervell declared: "Logistics is a

science. But we who practice it have another name for it. It's the biggest headache in the world. But praise the Lord, we are going to pass the ammunition and have it there to pass."

### General Marshall's Talk

In his address General Marshall said: "I believe the subject for tonight's discussion is the United Nations. The question of unity of command among allied nations is therefore pertinent to the occasion. It is a dominating factor in the problem of the United Nations at the present time. Of all the military lessons which could have been learned from the last war, the question of unity of command is probably the most outstanding. Personally, I learned my lesson in observing the problems of General Pershing in France and the reluctance of our Allies to meet the issue until almost overwhelmed by the great German offensive of March, 1918."

"For that reason the first step taken by the Chiefs of Staff of Great Britain and the United States at the initial meeting in Washington in December, 1941, was to establish a basis of procedure to secure coordinated action. The first move, which had to be made immediately, was to establish a basis for unity of command in the Southwest Pacific—to gather together in the quickest possible time our scanty forces to meet the care-

fully prepared Japanese onslaught. The framework and the details of procedure established at that time have furnished a foundation for all combined action between Great Britain and the United States since that date. In other words, within three weeks of our entry into this war we had organized a system which would provide a working basis for the strategic direction of our war efforts, the allocation of forces and of material, and the coordination or production of munitions. It has of necessity been a vastly complicated problem. The interests of many nations are involved. Take, for example, the initial problem of establishing unity of command in the Southwest Pacific under General Wavell. The interests, the aspirations, the military forces and the people of the United States, of Great Britain, of the Dutch, the Chinese, the Burmese, the Australians, and the New Zealanders, all had to be considered, and it must be remembered that you cannot reach decisions through a Congress of Nations that will furnish unlimited debates but rarely timely decisions to meet a pressing situation."

"In the Southwest Pacific were factors involving the isolation of an American command in the Philippines, the approaching isolation of a British Empire command in Malaysia, the threat to the Burma Road, China's sole line of communications to the outside friendly world, the destruction of the Government of the Netherlands East Indies, the threatened invasion of Australia, Portuguese interests in Timor, and our communications with the Far East through the islands of the South Pacific. The distances were tremendous, the racial groups numerous, and the political interests often diverse. In addition, the matter was complicated by problems of shipping, the vital factor of time, and the vast logistical requirements. So, while it is an easy matter to talk of unity of command, it is an extremely difficult matter to arrange on an effective basis."

"Despite all of these difficulties the most heartening factor of the war to date, in my opinion, is the remarkable success which has thus far been achieved in coordinating and directing the military and allied interests of the United Nations."

"In the past two days we have had a most impressive example of the practicable application of unity of command, an American Expeditionary Force, soldiers, sailors, and aviators, supported by the British Fleet, by British flyers and by a British Army, all controlled by an American Commander-in-Chief, General Eisenhower, with a Deputy Commander also an American Army officer, General

Clark. They are served by a combined staff of British and American officers, of soldiers and sailors and aviators. Officers of the British Army and Navy senior to General Eisenhower, men of great distinction and long experience, have, with complete loyalty, subordinated themselves to his leadership. The instructions of the British Cabinet to guide their Army commander serving under General Eisenhower furnish a model of readiness of a great nation to cooperate in every practicable manner. I go into detail because this should not be a secret. It will be most depressing news to our enemies. It is the declaration of their doom."

"My particular interest at this time in your affairs rests on the fact that after a war a democracy like ours usually throws to the winds whatever scientific approach has been developed in the conduct of the war. This is an historical fact. It is the result of the immediate post-war aversion of the people to everything military, and of the imperative demand of the taxpayer for relief from the burden imposed by the huge war debt. Incidentally, I do not think it is an overstatement to assert that if our government had followed through with the system of national defense laid down in specific terms by the Act of June 4, 1920, Germany would not have dared to involve herself in a war that would draw the United States into the conflict. In other words the present dreadful situation with the colossal debts to follow might quite possibly have been avoided by a scientific approach on our part to the matter of national defense in accordance with the terms laid down in the carefully drafted military policy of the Act of 22 years ago."

"We are in a terrible war and our every interest should be devoted to winning the war in the shortest possible time. However, in view of your interest in the science of government and the intimate relationship that it bears to military requirements, I would ask your very careful consideration of these related military factors in whatever studies you make regarding the readjustments which must follow this war. The theories on the subject will have to be compressed into the realities. The attitude of the taxpayer is human and inevitable. The differing reactions of the people in the center of the country, of those along the coasts, of the people who face the Pacific and the people who face the Atlantic, must be considered. The extreme distance for things military to which I have already referred and which always follows an exhausting war will have to be taken into account. Then with all of these reactions, how can we so establish ourselves that we will not be doomed to a repetition of the succession of tragedies of the past thirty years? We must take the nations of the world as they are, the human passions and prejudices of peoples as they exist, and find some way to secure for us a free America in a peaceful world."

### Speaks for Gen. Marshall

Lt. Gen. Lesley J. McNair, commanding general, Army Ground Forces, said this week, "we look forward to the day when the American Army can fight alongside the Red Army, bear our full share of the common burden, and go forward with it to victory."

He spoke on 8 Nov., to the Congress of American-Soviet Friendship at Madison Square Garden, New York City.

(General George C. Marshall was to have spoken, but presumably because of developments in French Africa, he was not able to deliver his scheduled address.)

### Flag Regulations Broadened

The Commanding Generals of the Ground and Air Forces have been authorized to designate distinguishing flags for tank destroyer, airborne, fighter, bomber, air base, troop carrier, air support, air service, replacement and school commands, etc., whose composite strength is equivalent to a brigade or larger.

The authority is given in Changes No. 6 to AR 260-10, 20 Nov., 1931.

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### Marine Kills 200 Japs

His comrades say Pvt. Albert A. Schmidt, USMC, of Philadelphia, killed more than 200 Japs with machine gun fire in the Battle of Tenaru River on Guadalcanal before he was blinded by a hand grenade. Evacuated from the battlefield, Private Schmidt told Pvt. Bart Copeland, USMC, of his experiences while a patient at a San Diego hospital.

He describes how the Japanese approached the Americans in what the enemy thought would be a massacre, inasmuch as the Leathernecks were outnumbered 10 to 1. On the night of 21 August, the Japs fired a few scattered shots to feel out the Americans' position. The recital continues:

"Then across the river from us a huge, dark, bobbing mass that looked like a herd of cattle scurried down into the stream. The Japs were starting to cross.

"No you don't, not tonight," I whispered. "Johnny Rivers, one of my buddies, swept our machine gun to and fro and the wading Japs started crumpling down in the water. I was loading the gun. . . .

"Then Johnny got it in the face. I grabbed the machine gun. Lee Diamond, the third man in our hole and our squad leader, laid Johnny aside as best he could and started feeding the gun.

"By that time bullets were flying around us like a swarm of bees. I noticed that the nearest machine gun to us—the one down stream—had been put out of action after firing about 10 shots. Except for some anti-tank fire, extending our way at times from further upstream, the only opposition that could be given the Japs in our sector was from our lone machine gun.

"How did we feel? There was no feeling to it—no melodrama about it. We just had a job to do and we knew we had to do it. Hundreds of Japs were ganged up on the other side, hell bent on getting a force across that river. We knew that if they succeeded, herds of Japs would quickly be dividing, surrounding and wiping out our forces. So we just kept that gun belching back and forth.

"And the Japs kept sending groups of men from 25 to 50 in number charging down into the water while bullets whistled all around us. Several times our anti-tank guns further upstream went out of action completely. . . .

"Diamond was working furiously loading the gun when they got him in the arm. He fell across my legs. So I alternately loaded and fired, trying at every opportunity to pick off a machine gun that the Japs had gotten set up not more than 25 yards away from me. . . .

"Some of the Japs must have gone up-river, crossed and back-tracked to clamber up coconut trees near our nest. Bullets started coming down at us as if they were fired from tree tops.

"Diamond had picked up his Reisling automatic and was trying to work it with one hand. I thought I heard the movement of feet on the river bank just outside our little barricade of sand bags. Diamond sprayed the river bank with lead and the movements stopped.

"While we lay there motionless, the Japs in the trees fired a steady downpour of bullets that chipped up dirt all around us, ripped through our sand bags and splattered soil into

my wounds.

"It seemed as if my head would split open from pain. . . .

"The last time I saw Johnny Rivers he was still alive. I kept asking Diamond how Johnny Rivers was, and he kept replying, 'He's all right.' Later I learned that Diamond was just being considerate of my feelings.

"We lay there for hours. Once a Lieutenant jumped in, gave me a shot in the arm with a hypodermic needle and said he'd get help to us as quickly as possible. An hour or so later, a Navy Hospital Corpsman, Whitey Jacobs of Boston, dashed to us through bullets that seemed as thick as rain drops in a downpour. He was just a wee bit of a lad, about five feet two. He poured us a drink of water and put water in my helmet to put my face in. . . .

"It must have been about eight or nine o'clock in the morning when two Lieutenants helped us out of that hole. The firing had died down.

"The Japs had failed to break through. Their attack had been a flop."

### England Replaces Ships

Great Britain has suffered tremendous loss of ships—more than 1,200 naval and merchant vessels in three years—but today her naval force is as powerful as ever as a result of replacements.

More than 500 warships have been turned out in British shipyards during the last 30 months, to offset a loss of 476 combat vessels. Additionally, merchant vessels are being delivered into service 40 days after keel-laying, to make up for the 731 cargo carriers announced lost.

The following tabulation includes British losses in three years of war:

Class	Number	Tonnage
Battleships . . . . .	3	95,150
Aircraft carriers . . . . .	6	106,175
Battle cruisers . . . . .	2	74,100
Cruisers . . . . .	20	157,320
Destroyers . . . . .	92	125,321
Submarines . . . . .	44	38,101
Transports . . . . .	1	20,000
Merchantmen . . . . .	731	2,925,622
Armed merchant cruisers . . . . .	13	158,638
Gunboats . . . . .	6	2,145
Minesweepers . . . . .	23	13,085
Minelayers . . . . .	2	5,150
Anti-aircraft cruisers . . . . .	4	16,870
Aircraft tenders . . . . .	1	816
Supply ships . . . . .	1	2,047
Corvettes . . . . .	13	725
Naval sloops . . . . .	11	9,355
Trawlers . . . . .	185	54,779
Naval tugs . . . . .	2	1,640
Drifters . . . . .	14	1,196
Patrol boats . . . . .	16	5,547
Auxiliaries . . . . .	17	82,443
<b>Totals . . . . .</b>	<b>1,207</b>	<b>3,895,525</b>

### Post Exchange Articles

The War Department has amended paragraph 9b of AR 210-65, covering limitations on activities of post exchanges, to read as follows:

The sale to enlisted men of regulation trousers, shirts, caps, belts, ties, socks, and underwear is authorized. The sale of ornaments, insignia, or other articles of the uniform similar to, or as substitutes for, those issued by supply services of the Army is forbidden.

### Hunting in Alaska

Delegate Dimond, of Alaska, told the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL this week, that he anticipates passage of legislation by the House early next week which would authorize the Alaska Game Commission to grant resident hunting licenses to soldiers who have been stationed in Alaska more than 12 months.

Explaining that the bill, H.R. 7472, now has the approval of all departments concerned with the Bureau of Budget voicing no objection, Delegate Dimond said he "has long sought to have such legislation enacted." A similar bill was introduced a year ago, but because of departmental differences failed of passage. Now it seems likely that the measure will be quickly approved.

As matters now stand, only persons entitled to the resident hunting licenses in Alaska are civilians with more than 12 months' residence, who signify intent of making Alaska their permanent home. This, per se, excludes soldiers and sailors, who, of course, may be ordered elsewhere at any time.

A resident license costs \$1, while a non-resident must pay \$50.

A righteous protest against this situation has been voiced editorially by the *Kodiak Bear*, soldier publication of troops at Ft. Greely, which points out that civilian workmen, described as "legitimate," and the "usual camp followers who pursue the big dough (not so legitimate)" are entitled to the \$1 license after 12 months' residence.

"But a soldier who's been here a year? Oh, my lord, no!" says the *Kodiak Bear*, which adds: "We do not complain when one of our workman friends qualifies for a local license. He's in there pitching along with the rest of us and it's just his good luck. But when a bartender or a taxi-driver or a slot-machine vendor or any of the other get-rich-quick boys who came up here when we did, lays down a buck and walks off with a license, we figure we have an honest beef. Poor old Joe Dogface pundles out \$50 or he doesn't track a bear!"

### Brazilian Paid Honors

The first of our friendly allies to be presented the United States Legion of Merit is Brig. Gen. Amaro Soares Bittencourt, until recently the Brazilian military attaché in Washington. President Roosevelt cited General Bittencourt's "close and effective cooperation" between his nation and this in the war effort. The presentation was made in a setting of pageantry staged by the Army on its parade grounds at Miami Beach, Fla., before General Bittencourt reviewed 7,200 troops of the Air Force Technical Training Command.



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COINCIDENT with the observance of the 167th birthday of the U. S. Marine Corps was the gathering at the Carlton Hotel, Monday when a preview of "We Are the Marines" was shown in the ball room there, before an interested and distinguished group of Marine officers as well as others from the Navy and from officialdom.

The Commandant of the Marine Corps, Lt. Gen. Thomas Holcomb, just back from a spectacular flight and visit in the Southwest Pacific was in the audience, accompanied by Mrs. Holcomb. The Chief of the U. S. Fleet and Naval Operations, Admiral Ernest J. King was accompanied by Mrs. King, and Admiral and Mrs. McCalm were also there, as were the commanding officer of the Marine Barracks, Col. John Potts, and Mrs. Potts, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Bard (Secretary Knox had already had a private preview of the superb picture), Mrs. Vandegrift, wife of the commander at Guadalcanal, Maj. Gen. A. A. Vandegrift; and Mrs. Robert Patterson, wife of the Under Secretary of War.

Others in the audience were Gen. and Mrs. Seth Williams, Col. and Mrs. Kilmarlin, Col. and Mrs. James Webb, Mrs. Frank Goettge, widow of Col. Goettge; Col. and Mrs. Thomas Wornham, Col. and Mrs. Benjamin W. Gally, Col. and Mrs. Fred S. Robillard, Col. P. M. Rixey and his daughter, Miss Lillian Rixey, and Maj. John L. Smith, just back from the Solomons, where he with Lt. Col. Richard O. Mangrum and Capt. Marion C. Carl shot down some 119 Jap planes. Mr. Louis Derochmont, director and producer of the picture was also present with his wife.

Mr. Edward Stettinius, Jr., administrator of the Office of Lend Lease, and Mrs. Stettinius entertained some sixty guests at a dinner in honor of the members of the Soviet Union Purchasing Commission the end of last week, having among their guests the Vice President and Mrs. Wallace, Ambassador and Mme. Litvinov, Admiral William Stanley, U. S. Ambassador to Russia, and Mrs. Stanley, the Under Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Forrestal, the Assistant Secretary of War and Mrs. John J. McCloy, Mrs. Robert Patterson, wife of the Under Secretary of War, and others.

The National Horse Show was cut this

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## SERVICE SOCIAL NEWS

year to two performances of one day of sport but a goodly gathering of Service folk were at the Riding and Polo Club of New York, and took part in luncheons and dinners connected with the sporting event.

General Guy V. Henry, always an active participant in the shows and "rides" given formerly at Fort Myer, was there with Mrs. Henry, they going up from Washington to be guests of Mr. and Mrs. David Wagstaff, another name with a brilliant record at Fort Myer, when young Capt. Wagstaff put his thoroughbreds through their paces.

Capt. Whitney Stone, USA, and Mrs. Stone had guests, among them Miss Patricia Dudley, Col. Stuart Bate, Canadian army, and Maj. Andrew Montgomery, USA.

Gen. and Mrs. Charles I. De Bevoise entertained Major and Mrs. Beaufort E. Buchanan and others.

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Arthur E. French and Col. Joseph Hartfield were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph P. Day.

Gen. and Mrs. Henry went from New York up to West Point to visit their son-in-law and daughter, Maj. Edward Worthington Williams and Mrs. Williams, who was Patricia Henry and a fine rider in her own right, when she was a belle at Ft. Myer. She and Major Williams were married last year and have just come East from Dallas, Tex., where they have been living.

Mr. Oliver Lyttleton, British Minister for Production, was the guest of honor at a dinner Monday evening, his host Mr. Merrill Meigs, American deputy director of aircraft production. Among the guests were Lt. Gen. William Knudsen, Maj. Gen. O. P. Echols, Sir Richard Fairey, head of the British Air Mission; his son, Richard Fairey, Jr., RAF, Rear Adm. John McCain, Rear Adm. R. E. Davison, Rear Adm. Sidney Kraus, Air Marshall D. C. R. Evill, Air Vice Marshal R. S. Sorley, Air Vice Marshal R. O. Jones, Messrs. Edward Stettinius, Averell Harriman and Glenn L. Martin.

Mrs. William R. McMaster and daughter Martha are making their home at 590 W. 13th Ave., Eugene, Ore., while Colonel McMaster is overseas. Son Bill is attending Millard's West Point Prep School in Washington, D. C.

Col. and Mrs. John Potts had as weekend guests Mrs. C. P. Brooks, wife of Col. Brooks, USMC, and Miss Sally Brooks, (Please turn to Page 320)

### The Texas Brats Personnel

Jean McGregor Rawls, daughter of Col. and Mrs. W. O. Rawls of Governor's Island, New York, has recently been elected to Phi Beta Kappa and selected for Who's Who among Students in American Universities and Colleges. Jean, a senior at the University of Texas, is very interested in war work and is now taking the Red Cross Nurse's Aide course. Jean's "brain-child," The Brats Regiment, composed of service daughters on the campus, of which she was the colonel for its first two years, is now under the leadership of Mary Jane McGill of Austin, Tex.

The other Texas Brats who are hoping to receive their Nurse's Aide caps in December are Cynthia Smith of San Antonio, Tex., Peggy White also of San Antonio, Natalie McChrystal of Temple, Tex., and Betty Rabb of Atlanta, Tex.

Mary Patricia Murray, a member of the Regiment at Texas last year, has recently had her engagement to Capt. Daniel Robert Hopkins, son of Judge and Mrs. R. J. Hopkins of Kansas City, Mo., announced by her parents, Lt. Col. and Mrs. William Steven Murray of Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. Patsy was a member of the Alpha Phi sorority while at the University of Texas.

Anne Rolfe, also a member of the Regiment at Texas last year and a member of Delta Delta Delta, has recently had her engagement to Maj. Charles Symorsky of Ft. Sill, Okla., announced by her parents, Col. and Mrs. L. W. Rolfe.



Charles Old  
MRS. GEORGE HENRY BLAND  
daughter of Col. and Mrs. John Augustus Brockman, USA, Ret., whose marriage to Lt. Bland, USA, of Camp Blanding, Fla., took place recently at the home of the bride's parents in Columbia, S. C.

### Weddings and Engagements

COL. and Mrs. Arthur Ringland Harris of Governors Island, N. Y., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Helen Burr Abbott, to Allen Wyant Gullion, Jr., son of Maj. Gen. Allen Wyant Gullion of Washington, D. C. The wedding will take place 1 June, on which date Cadet Gullion will graduate from West Point.

Miss Abbott has attended Rosemary Hall, Greenwich, Conn., and is a graduate of the Madeira School, Washington, D. C. She is now a student at Bennett Junior College.

Mr. Gullion is a graduate of St. Albans School, Washington, D. C., and Millard Preparatory School for West Point.

Dr. and Mrs. Pryor A. Williams of Birmingham, Ala., announce the engagement of their daughter, Betty, to Lt. (Jg) Charles Courtney Senn, USN, son of Mr. Thomas O. Senn of Birmingham and Mrs. Peter Bono of Denver, Colo.

Miss Williams attended the University of Alabama.

Lieutenant Senn is a graduate of the United States Naval Academy, class of 1942. The wedding date will be announced later.

Miss Jean Theg, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilfred R. Theg of Lynn, Mass., and Kira, Scotland, was married Saturday, 7 Nov., to 2nd Lt. Harold Powell Williamson, USMC, son of Mrs. D. T. Williamson of Fair Bluff, N. C., and the late Mr. Williamson. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. G. G. Johnson at the National Baptist Memorial Church, 16th Street, Washington, D. C., at eight o'clock.

The wedding was of necessity a very simple one, as the bride's parents could not attend owing to war conditions. Miss Theg flew here from Scotland to meet Lieutenant Williamson whose military duties precluded his journeying to Scotland.

The bride wore a street length gown of deep lavender crepe and velvet with matching velvet hat and veil and black accessories; she carried a bouquet of cream pink tipped roses and was given in marriage by her uncle, Mr. Albert L. Theg of Boston, Mass.

The bride and bridegroom received congratulations at a small supper given in the apartment of Col. and Mrs. James W. Boyer, Jr., The Embassy, where the bride had been a house guest since her arrival in this country.

Among the out of town guests were Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Theg and their two sons, Glynn and Peter Theg of Boston, Mass.,

Mrs. E. H. Keenan, also of Boston; Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Pettit, Jr., Suffolk, Va.; Lt. and Mrs. H. E. Coleman of Quantico, Va., and Mr. Julian Langer of Cocoa, Fla. The bride was educated at the Dunoon Grammar School, Scotland, and Hartford Lodge, London.

Mrs. J. S. Hatcher, sr., 617 South Fifth Street, of Bremerton, Wash., has announced the marriage of her daughter, Mabel, to Capt. Virgil W. Banning, USMC. The ceremony was solemnized 6 Oct. in Reno, Nev., by Rev. Donald M. Case of the Presbyterian Church.

With her costume of powder blue wool and cocoa accessories, the bride wore a corsage of butterfly orchids. Mrs. Eugene E. Ball, Jr. of San Francisco was her only attendant. Lieutenant Ball of the U. S. Navy was best man.

Captain and Mrs. Banning now are at home temporarily in San Francisco. Mrs. Banning was graduated from the University at Bremerton last year and is a member of Alpha Phi sorority. Until she left for the coast she was employed in the University alumni office. Captain Banning is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Ira A. Banning of New Leipzig, N. D. At the University where he was graduated in 1940, he was a member of Sigma Nu fraternity. He was commissioned in the marine corps following his graduation and took his basic training at Philadelphia.

Capt. and Mrs. H. Raymond Thurber, USN, of Washington, D. C., announce the engagement of their daughter, Edythe Walden Thurber, to Ens. Richard Pridde Donovan, USNR, son of Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Donovan of New Rochelle, N. Y.

Miss Thurber attended Wellesley College. Ensign Donovan graduated from Brown University in 1942 where he was a member of Phi Beta Kappa and Delta Kappa Epsilon. As he is at sea, no date has been set for the wedding.

From Savannah, Ga., comes the announcement by Mrs. M. J. McKenzie of the engagement of her daughter, Julie Elizabeth, to Ens. Robert Taylor Fitzpatrick, USNR.

Commissioned a second lieutenant in the Army Nurse corps in August, 1941, Miss McKenzie is now stationed in the

(Continued on Next Page)

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## Posts and Stations

### ANNAPOLIS, MD.

10 November 1942

Mr. Adm. and Mrs. John R. Beardall entertained at their second "at home" last Wednesday afternoon at the Superintendent's Quarters. Assisting Mrs. Beardall were: Mrs. Robert B. Huff, Mrs. Samuel H. Hurt, Mrs. Marden Rigg, Mrs. Robert E. Hoyt, Mrs. Lyman S. Perry and Mrs. Simon P. Fullinwider, Jr.

The Naval Academy Department of Ordnance and Gunnery is entertaining at an roast tonight at the Navy Skeet Club. Lt. Comdr. B. L. Rutt is in charge of arrangements.

Mrs. Williams, wife of Lt. Comdr. Jack Williams, has taken a house on King George Street for the winter.

Mrs. Scott, wife of Lt. Comdr. David D. Scott, and their son, David, Jr., have returned to their home on Prince George Street after visiting Comdr. Scott's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Scott in South Dakota.

Miss Mary G. Gregory, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. J. W. Gregory, left this week for a visit to New York, Boston and Portsmouth, N. H.

1st Lt. Roger Hall, son of Comdr. Wolcott E. Hall, is spending a short leave visiting at the home of Comdr. and Mrs. Raymond Stone.

Lt. and Mrs. Edward J. Fahy and their children have returned after spending a week visiting in New York City.

Mrs. Elmer M. Jackson has returned to her home on Southgate Ave. after visiting her son-in-law and daughter, Comdr. and Mrs. Walter J. Miller in Washington.

Winners at the Officers Club bridge tournament last week were: Lt. F. W. Ness and Ens. W. H. Spencer, first; Lt. and Mrs. V. W. Retting, second; Ens. N. D. Andrews and Ens. G. C. Boone, third. The north and south standings: Lt. W. B. Terrell and Prof. Dennis Lawrence, first; Mrs. F. M. Adams and Mrs. H. C. Rust, second; and Mrs. L. D. McCormick and Mrs. W. McCarthy, third.

### FT. SAM HOUSTON, TEXAS

9 November 1942

The Fenwick Club, one of the oldest clubs in San Antonio, held this season's first meeting, a luncheon, on Wednesday in the Tapestry Room of the St. Anthony Hotel; when Maj. Gen. Hubert R. Harmon was the guest speaker.

A very pretty party was given on Saturday afternoon in the quarters of Maj. Gen. H. I. Sultan, when the Misses Linda Sultan and Barbara Partridge, were the hostesses. It was a surprise announcement, and as each guest arrived, they were presented with a white shell tied with silver ribbon and the name contained in that "Nut-shell" was that Miss Joan Hayes and Lt. James H. King were engaged to be married. The 24 guests were served by Mesdames W. C. Crane, T. A. Hodgson and Richard Sears.

One of the prettiest luncheons of the season was one given at the Ft. Sam Houston Officers' Club by Mrs. E. V. Cutrer for her daughter, Mrs. William W. Jones, who is making a visit while her husband, Col. W. V. Jones, U. S. Air Corps, is changing stations from Chanute Field, Illinois, to Washington, D. C.

A new idea, and one which caused much excitement, was the "Vice-Shower" which Miss Betty Brown gave in compliment to Miss Betty Fariss, a bride-to-be. The guests

brought gifts such as cocktail glasses, ash trays, cigarettes, napkins and so forth.

Mrs. W. E. Dean also honored Miss Fariss in the Bright Shawl Tearoom on Wednesday, when a very lovely color scheme of pink and white greeted the guests among whom were the Misses Joan Hayes, Barbara Partridge, Sue Rucker, Linda Sultan and the young Mesdames: John Corbly, Robert Gideon Corinne Hoover, D. H. Stokes, and Mesdames Fariss, W. C. Crane and Robert Livesay.

About 22 friends gathered at the home of Miss Barbara Partridge at five o'clock on Saturday afternoon for a Tea and "Pantry-Shower" given in honor of Miss Betty Fariss.

The Anacacho Room in the St. Anthony Hotel on Thursday, was the scene of many luncheon parties given for or by our Army group. Mrs. Eben Swift, Jr., was one of the hostesses, her guests being Mesdames John Dibble, Jr., W. K. Cummins, John Dibble, R. E. Cummins, Paul Retske, John Dibble, sr., Fred Miller, John Corbly, Jr., and Miss Juanita Humphrey.

Mrs. Stanley Koch entertained Mesdames W. J. Scott, C. B. Rucker, E. A. Keyes, Joseph Atkins and Harry Berry.

Mrs. Roark Lawrence entertained guests in honor of Mrs. G. C. Rippetee, and including: Mesdames Charles Humphrey, T. H. Slaven, Kinzie Edmunds, Dorrance Royason, Carl F. McKinney, and Charles Fike.

Mrs. Thos. Osborne was hostess to a group of wives of U. S. Engineer officers when she honored Mrs. McDonald D. Welner, wife of the new District Engineer. Among the guests were Mesdames: Francis Newcomer, C. L. Browning, Benjamin Wyatt, J. H. Blackaller, Rufus Carhart, Perry Shankle, F. Sykes and Bartlett Cocke.

### NORFOLK, VA.

12 November 1942

A group of wives of officers of the Medical and Dental Corps, U. S. Naval Air Station, entertained Thursday at their regular monthly luncheon. Hostesses for the day were Mrs. Charles M. Smith, Mrs. W. P. Jackson and Mrs. K. N. Flowers. The party was given at the quarters of Mrs. Jackson at Breezy Point, and the guests included Mrs. Louis E. Mueller, Mrs. Andrew L. Burleigh, Mrs. Deane Vance, Mrs. Raymond W. Hege, Mrs. James Koehler, Mrs. J. F. Shovlin, Mrs. Scott Sowers, Mrs. J. M. Oswald, Mrs. Paul Deranian, Mrs. W. H. Hartnett, Mrs. C. P. O'Connell, Mrs. J. P. Allen, Mrs. P. J. Kelly and Mrs. B. P. Churchill.

The wives of the dental officers of the U. S. Navy in this vicinity entertained Tuesday at their monthly luncheon in the Officers' Club, Naval Base. Hostesses for the party were Mrs. Walter B. Lett, Mrs. C. W. Powell and Mrs. J. J. Corrigan. Others attending were Mrs. Cornelius H. Mack, Mrs. Raymond A. Lowry, Mrs. J. L. Townsend, Mrs. John H. Costenbader, Mrs. Charles M. Heartwell, Mrs. C. E. Wilson, Mrs. H. G. Taylor, Mrs. H. B. Kerr, Mrs. S. I. Schechter, Mrs. W. H. Powers, Mrs. H. S. Mandel, Mrs. S. H. Biddell, Mrs. J. H. Potter, Mrs. C. E. Connell, Mrs. A. L. Burleigh, Mrs. Walton C. Carroll, Miss Doris Carroll, Mrs. R. A. Daniel, Mrs. J. H. Michael, Mrs. N. H. Sacks, Mrs. J. K. Schmidt, Mrs. J. D. Adams, Mrs. J. S. McCarthy, Mrs. William F. Murdy, Mrs. F. K. Sullivan, Mrs. Saul Brooks, Mrs. C. A. Velene and Mrs. S. A. Sines.

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. George P. Koch entertained Wednesday night at a small dinner given at their home in Larchmont. Covers were laid for eight and the guests were Lt. and Mrs. Lawrence Colgate, Mrs. Eleanor Anderson, Miss Nancy Beattie and Lt. John Miller and Lt. Alfred McGrath.

Lt. Melvin Leonard whose marriage to Miss Audrey Gilroy took place Saturday morning in the David Adams Memorial Chapel at the Naval Base, was guest of honor Thursday night at a stag party given at the home of Lt. Kenneth L. Urban. The guests who were composed of officers of the Naval Air Station where Lieutenant Leonard is stationed, numbered twenty.

The Grey Ladies of the U. S. Marine Hospital were hostesses on Thursday afternoon at a beautiful tea given in honor of Dr. and Mrs. Ralph E. Porter who recently arrived from Savannah, Ga. Dr. Porter is the new commanding officer of the hospital. The tea was given in the staff library of the hospital and the guests included the staff and nurses of the hospital.

Miss Eleanor Blick whose marriage to Lt. Frank Sawyer, USA, will be an interesting social event of Saturday, 14 Nov., is being entertained at a number of lovely pre-nuptial parties. Misses Jean Craig and Alice Lee Robertson were hostesses on Wednesday night; Miss Nellie Hurst on Tuesday night, and on Saturday afternoon Miss Blick was guest of honor at a crystal shower given by Mrs. Granberry Dixon at her home on Brandon Avenue.

### Retired General Elected

Maj. Gen. Robert H. Tyndall, USA-Ret., was elected mayor of Indianapolis, Ind., when he defeated the Democratic candidate, Judge Dewey E. Meyers.

## Weddings and Engagements

(Continued from Preceding Page)

### Panama Canal Zone.

Ensign Fitzpatrick, a Marquette university graduate, is attached to a degassing unit in the Canal Zone. He is the son of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Edward A. Fitzpatrick of Milwaukee, Wis., and Washington, D. C. Colonel Fitzpatrick is in the Office of the Director at national headquarters of the Selective Service System.

1st Lt. Francis C. Fitzpatrick, another of Colonel Fitzpatrick's sons, is a troop commander in the Fourth Cavalry at Ft. Meade, South Dakota. Lieutenant Fitzpatrick graduated from West Point in 1941.

At the home of Mr. and Mrs. Lester A. Nordan, 124 Genesee Road, San Antonio, Tex., their daughter, Miss Anita Fay Nordan, was married to Lt. Sidney Afton Lindsay, Engineer Corps, USA, Wednesday evening, 21 Oct., the Rev. Dr. Floyd Allan Bash officiating.

Mr. Nordan who served with the AEF during the first World War, as a member of the 164th F. A. Brigade Headquarters, 80th Division, escorted his daughter to the altar and gave her hand in marriage. She wore a gown of cream satin made with long bodice, with long sleeves and a full skirt shirred to the bodice and falling into a long train, skirt and bodice trimmed with frills of lace. Her tulle veil fell from a tiara of pearls and she wore a diamond sunburst, and carried a bouquet of bouvardia backed by illusion.

Miss Marian Olivia Nordan was her sister's only attendant, and she wore a frock of lime green velvet and carried giant white chrysanthemums.

Mr. George F. Sturgis, Jr., was best man. Lieutenant Lindsay is the son of Mrs. Sidney A. Lindsay of Laredo, Tex. He is also a brother-in-law of Lt. Col. Ward Terry Abbott, Headquarters, USAAS, now on active duty with Foreign Forces, somewhere in the Southwest Pacific.

Lieutenant Lindsay is presently attached to the 957th Engineering Topographic Company—AVN, Colorado Springs Air Base, Colo.

The engagement of Miss Katherine Powell Noland Smith, and Cadet Richard Maddox Combs, son of Col. and Mrs. William H. Combs of New Rochelle, N. Y., has been announced by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Law Rogers Smith of Baltimore.

Miss Smith is a graduate of Foxcroft School and the Maryland Institute of Fine Arts.

Miss Smith has gone to New Rochelle for a visit with her fiancé's family.

In the U. S. Navy Academy Chapel, Thursday, 5 Nov., Lt. Edward Cress Sledge, Jr., USN, son of Mrs. Sledge and the late Mr. Sledge, of Memphis, Tenn., claimed as his bride, Miss Mary Lancaster Parran, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Parran of St. Leonard, Calvert County, Md.

Given in marriage by her father, the bride was attended by Mrs. Frank Swadley of Leesburg, Va., as matron of honor, and Miss Dorese Bell of Washington, maid of honor, who headed a group of bridesmaids.

Mr. Thomas Parran, Jr., brother of the bride, was best man and ushers were Lt. Thomas Coleman Ward, and Ensigns David M. Haskett, Thornton Steele, Lilton E. Maxwell, Luther Upton, Gilbert Randolph, Ralph Warren Brock, and Edward V. Gorr, all of the Navy.

A reception was later held at the Officers' Club in Annapolis.

Miss Martha Ferguson Tilford, daughter of Col. and Mrs. James Dean Tilford, of Fishers Island, L. I., N. Y., and Sarasota, Fla., was married to Lt. James Williams Green, Jr., USA, son of Mr. and Mrs. Green of Culpepper and Orange, Va. The ceremony was performed at the York Club in New York, and Colonel Tilford gave his daughter away.

The bride attended Miss Porter's School and the Residence School in New York, and was presented to society in Pittsburgh, in '41. Lieutenant Green attended Woodbury Forest School and graduated from the Virginia Polytechnic Institute.

They will live on Fishers Island.

Miss Margaret Elinor Whitney was married to Ens. William Franklin Miley, USN (Air Force), in St. Bernard's Church in Baltimore, 20 Oct.

The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Lawson Whitney, and Lieutenant Miley is the son of Mr. and Mrs. William Philip Miley of Baltimore. Her sister, Mrs. Carroll Gordon Josselyn, was her only attendant and after the ceremony, a reception was held in the home of the bride's parents in East Thirty-Third St.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Riggs of Washington have announced the engagement of their daughter, Lisette, to Ens. Jeter Allen Isely, USNII, of Morristown, Tenn. Miss Riggs graduated from Trinity College Washington, and received her M.A. and Ph. D. from the University of Maryland.

Ensign Isely is the son of the late Mr. D'Anson Isely, and Mrs. Isely. He attended the University of Tennessee and the U. S. Naval Academy, obtaining his Ph. D. degree from Princeton. He is stationed at Annapolis.

In the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul in Washington, Miss Gloria Martha Shaw was married to Lt. William Tuttle Hamilton, Jr. The bride is the daughter of Col. and Mrs. Carl Raymond Shaw, and Lieutenant Hamilton is the son of Col. and Mrs. Hamilton, of Louisville, Ky. The wedding took place Saturday, 7 Nov.

Both Colonel Shaw and Colonel Hamilton are on foreign duty, and the bride was given in marriage by Gen. Ernest D. Scott, a family friend.

Mrs. George F. Lewis, Jr. was matron of honor, leading a bevy of bridesmaids. The best man was Capt. Howard Penny of Ft. Belvoir, and ushers were Capt. Richard Free, Charles Noto, Clifton Carter, Lt. John McKee and Mr. James Shaw.

A reception followed at the Officers' Club at the Army War College. The bride is a Vassar graduate and the bridegroom

(Continued on Next Page)

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## Weddings and Engagements

(Continued from Preceding Page)

is of West Point, the class of 1942. He is stationed at Ft. Knox, where he and his bride will abide.

Miss Margaret Aspenwall Bradley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Holmes Bradley, of South Orange, N. J., will become the bride of Ens. William Lefrentz Bryan, USCGR, tonight, at the home of the bride.

Miss Anne Palmer Bradley will be maid of honor for her sister, and the bridegroom's sister, Miss Ruth Bryan with Miss Molly Leeb will be bridesmaids. Mr. Endicott T. Davison will be best man and Mr. David H. Bradley, brother of the bride will be among the ushers.

On tomorrow, 15 Nov., at Walter Reed Chapel, Walter Reed General Hospital, in Washington, Maj. Richard Joseph Stillman, GSC, USA, will take as his bride Miss Darlene Ellen Slater, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph J. Slater, of Hazelton, Iowa.

Ch. Charles Trexler will officiate.

Miss Slater is a graduate of Iowa Junior College. Two brothers, Lt. Leslie Slater, AAF, and Avn. Cadet H. L. Slater, are in the Service.

Major Stillman, son of Mrs. Helen Stillman, of Miami Beach, Fla., went on active duty as an officer of the Infantry

Reserve and was recently commissioned in the Regular Army. He is a graduate of Harvard and of the University of Southern California.

Miss Julia Anne Tefft, daughter of Mrs. William Henry Tefft of Indianapolis, Ind., and the late Col. Tefft, MC, USA, and Lt. Richard I. Crawford, Army Engineer Corps, were married 4 Nov. in the Post Chapel at Camp Maxey, Tex.

Mrs. Stanton T. Smith, jr., was the bride's only attendant and Lt. Robert Foster acted as best man.

Lt. and Mrs. Crawford are now at home in Paris, Tex.

Comdr. Frank M. Meals, USCG, and Mrs. Meals announce the marriage of their daughter, Jeannette Frances, to Lt. Col. Alexander Grendon, CAC, on Sunday, 1 Nov., at All Saints' Church in Belmont, Mass.

Mrs. Grendon is a graduate of the University of California at Berkeley, and of Katharine Gibbs School in Boston, Mass. Lt. Col. Grendon is a graduate of Columbia University, and is at present assigned to the staff and faculty of the Coast Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Va.

**VITAL INFORMATION** is in every issue of the Army and Navy Journal. Prompt renewal of your subscription will insure you against missing copies.

## Society

(Continued from Page 318)

at their country place on the potomac, Fontain, Col. Brooks joining them Sunday and escorting them back to their quarters at the Marine Barracks.

Admiral Edward C. Kalbfus, for years president of the Naval War College at Newport, has with Mrs. Kalbfus returned to Washington, to take over his new duties as a member of the Navy General Board, and he and Mrs. Kalbfus are now established in a home on Reservoir Road.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Philip Helmbold have taken a house at 3635 St. Gaudens Road, Coconut Grove, Fla., for the duration of the war. Miss Roxanna Helmbold is a student at Sullins Junior College at Bristol, Va.

Mrs. Olive S. Alger, the widow of Maj. William Edwin Alger, P. S., is at present living at Walnut Creek, Calif., with her daughter and son-in-law, the Rev. and Mrs. James Trotter, of St. Paul's Church.

Admiral and Mrs. Mrs. H. Hough have sold their house at 2210 Massachusetts Avenue and are leaving for New York to pass the winter. They will stay at the Hotel Waylin, Madison avenue and 54th street.

## Awards and Decorations

Five general officers of the United States Army were decorated with Distinguished Service Medals for "exceptionally meritorious service" in the Philippine theater, according to announcement by the War Department on 7 Nov. They are:

Maj. Gen. Richard K. Sutherland, chief of staff to General MacArthur; Maj. Gen. Albert M. Jones, Maj. Gen. William F. Sharp, Brig. Gen. Hugh J. Casey and Brig. Gen. Spencer B. Alkin. Col. Alexander S. Quintard was given a similar decoration.

Three flyers received the Navy Cross at Ft. Lauderdale, Fla., the same day, for their part in the Battle of Midway and a fourth the DFC for heroic conduct in the Battle of Bougainville. The three Navy Cross recipients were: Lt. Thomas B. Ellison, Lt. George E. Bottjer, and Lt. (jg) Radcliffe Dennison, while Lt. French Wampler, jr., was honored with the DFC for flying 125 miles over uncharted mountains at Bougainville to press home an attack.

Lt. Col. Ira L. Kimes, USMC, received the DSM in Washington for his superb handling of unequal American aerial forces in the Battle of Midway on 4-5 June, 1942.

Awards of the Navy Cross for distinguished service in the Battle of the Coral Sea were made on 7 Nov. at Corpus Christi, Tex., by Rear Adm. Alfred E. Montgomery to Lt. (jg) Leif W. Larsen, Lt. (jg) Thomas E. Brown, Lt. Vincent F. McCormack and Lt. William S. Wooten.

Purple Hearts for defending an AAF airfield in Great Britain against a German attack were awarded 1st Lt. Romulus A. Picciotti, USA; Tech. Sgt. Harry D. Donahey, USA; Staff Sgt. William A. Bellwood, USA; and Cpl. Walter B. Morrison.

Three enlisted men have been awarded the Silver Star Medal for bravery while members of crews on vessels under attack and one the Navy and Marine Corps Medal for disregarding his personal safety in removing a pilot's body from the flaming wreckage of his airplane. The three winning the Silver Star are Robert G. Kilburn, BM2c, USNR; George J. Norton, GM3c, USN; Raymond L. Waggoner, CMM, USN; and the joint decoration went to Joseph Viera, Carp.M.1c, USNR.

Under Secretary of Navy James V. Forrestal on 7 Nov. presented a Navy Cross to Lt. Comdr. Willard A. Saunders, USN, commanding a submarine, for meritorious conduct in sinking 11,803 tons of shipping between 15 February and 10 April, 1942, despite attacks by enemy vessels.

Many members of the aviation squadrons on the USS Yorktown have been decorated with Navy Crosses and other medals for valor, among them being: Lt. Comdr. William O. Burch, jr., USN, and Lt. Comdr. Joe Taylor, USN. Gold Stars—Lt. Richard C. Crommelin, USN; Lt. Samuel Adams, USN; and Lt. (jg)

David R. Berry, USNR.

Navy Crosses—Lt. (jg) Earl V. Johnson, USN; Lt. (jg) Henry M. McDowell, USNR; Ens. Edward B. Kinzer, USNR; Ens. Samuel J. Underhill, USNR; Ens. John W. Rowley, USNR; and Ens. Leslie L. B. Knox, USNR.

Thirty-four members of the Naval armed guard crews, including nine men listed as missing, have been commended for heroic conduct during engagements with the enemy, Woodrow Wilson Harrison, Sea2c, USNR; and Harry C. Fredericks, jr., USN, both listed as missing, were given the Silver Star Medal, and identical letters were received by the following: Cecil D. Stevens, Sea2c, USN; Johnnie R. Toole, Sea2c, USNR; James T. Terry, Sea2c, USNR; and Henry A. Streib, Sea2c, USN.

The following missing men were commended:

Valentine B. Sienki, Sea2c, USNR; Delbert R. Shipp, Sea2c, USNR; Charles S. Selvierson, Sea2c, USNR; Howard D. Sealing, GM3c, USNR; Donald F. Shunk, Sea2c, USNR; Quirino Cruz Simbulan, jr., App.Sea, USN; and J. W. Smukata, Sea2c, USNR.

These two men also were commended: Joseph Skrelunas, Sea2c, USNR, and John J. Waller, Sea2c, USNR.

These seven members of a gun crew who survived a torpedoing were commended "for remaining on board their vessel until the gun muzzle was in the water and nothing further could possibly be accomplished":

Ronald M. Turner, Sea2c, USNR; Otto E. Weiss, jr., Sea2c, USNR; Stuart A. Shipley, Sea2c, USNR; Johnnie H. Spaulding, Sea2c, USNR; Henry J. Taylor, jr., Sea2c, USNR; Ewell S. Tucker, Sea2c, USNR; and Thomas D. Tucker, jr., Sea2c.

Seven members of an armed guard crew of a vessel in a convoy attacked by 10 planes were commended by letter by the Chief of Naval Personnel. They are:

George R. Rees, Sea2c, USNR; Arthur B. Probert, Sea2c, USN; Donald B. Thompson, Sea2c, USN; Eugene E. Regan, Sea2c, USNR; William R. Pottger, Sea2c, USNR; Lester E. VanBuskirk, GM3c, USNR; and Raymond K. Rahn, Sea2c, USNR.

Four survivors of a merchant vessel torpedoed by an enemy submarine were commended for bravery under fire. They are:

Dorsey L. Graves, Sea2c, USNR; Roy L. Adams, Sea2c, USNR; Jack C. Hannan, Sea2c, USNR; and Albert M. Rust, Cox, USNR.

These men were given the Silver Star Medal for bravery:

Jack E. Wright, CBM, USN; Paul R. Fogreba, BM1c, USN; Harvey E. Oswald, MM1c, USN; Harry Heyman, Cox, USN, and Floyd D. Parks, F1c, USN, who was killed in action.

A Distinguished Service Medal has been awarded posthumously to Maj. Gen. Clarence L. Tinker, commanding general of the Air Forces in Hawaii who was lost at sea after the Battle of Midway, 7 June, 1942. The presentation was made to his widow by Col. Fred C. Milner, the air adjutant, representing Lt. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, commanding general of the AAF.

Nine Naval aviation officers were awarded the Navy Cross by the Secretary of the Navy for extraordinary heroism in action against the Japanese in the Battle of Midway. They are:

Lt. Comdr. Eugene E. Lindsey, USN; Lt. Arthur V. Ely, USN; Lt. Paul J. Riley, USN; Lt. (jg) John T. Eversole, USN; Lt. (jg) Lloyd Thomas, USN; Ens. John W. Brock, USN; Ens. Flournoy G. Hodges, USNR; Ens. Randolph M. Holder, USNR; and Ens. Severin L. Romach, USNR.

The DSM was awarded on 11 Nov. to these five officers for meritorious service in the Philippine Islands:

Brig. Gen. William F. Marquat, Chief of Staff, Philippine Coast Artillery Command; Col. Louis R. Dougherty, FA; Col. George W. Hirsch, OD; Lt. Col. Theodore Kalakala, QMC; and Lt. Col. James O. Gillespie, MC.

## Army Relief Gets \$241,392

Proceeds of eight football games played in August and September between two all-Army squads and members of the National Professional Football League totalled \$241,392.29, and a check for this amount was paid 7 Nov. to Maj. Gen. Irving J. Phillips, executive director of Army Emergency Relief.

The opening game at Los Angeles between the Washington Redskins and the Western all-Army brought \$52,637.79, which was the high point of receipts, while those in other cities were: Baltimore, \$45,750; Syracuse, \$43,806.13; Milwaukee, \$41,918.46; Boston, \$36,079.31; Detroit, \$30,570.57; Denver, \$26,788.56; and New York, \$17,615.18. Radio rights netted \$22,500.

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# Births - Marriages - Deaths

(No charge for service notices in this column. Please notify promptly.)

## Born

**ALLEN**—Born at Annapolis, Md., 5 Nov. 1942, to Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. W. Y. Allen, Jr., a daughter, Lucy Paige Spottswood Allen, granddaughter of Capt. and Mrs. Archer M. E. Allen, USN.

**AMBERG**—Born at Hahnemann Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., 26 Oct. 1942, to Lt. and Mrs. Richard Hiller Amberg, USNR, a son, Richard Hiller Amberg, Jr.

**BANDORICK**—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 7 Nov. 1942, to 1st Sgt. and Mrs. William Bandorick, Inf., USA, a daughter, Barbara Ann.

**BLUE**—Born at Governors Island, N. Y., 8 Nov. 1942, to Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. John Stuart Blue, USN, a daughter, Eleanor Stuart, granddaughter of the late Adm. Victor Blue, USN, and Mrs. Frederic B. Bassett of Fort George, Fla., and of Col. and Mrs. Daniel Huston Torrey, USA, Governors Island, N. Y.; great granddaughter of the late Col. Z. W. Torrey, and great-great granddaughter of Col. Daniel Huston, USA, and Capt. William Taylor Smith, USN.

**CONNORS**—Born at New York City, 1 Nov. 1942, to Lt. and Mrs. Francis X. Connors, USNR, a daughter, Janet Murphy Connors.

**COON**—Born at the Station Hospital, Camp Rucker, Ala., 3 Nov. 1942, to W. O. and Mrs. L. Jay Coon, AUS, a son, Kenneth Wayne Coon.

**DILLON**—Born at Amsterdam City Hospital, Amsterdam, N. Y., 19 Oct. 1942, to Ens. and Mrs. Benson H. Dillon, USNR, a son, Brian Douglas Dillon.

**DONNELLY**—Born at Columbia Hospital, Washington, D. C., 6 Nov. 1942, to Lt. (jg) and Mrs. Charles Pinckney Donnelly, a daughter, Elin Kelley.

**ERNEST**—Born at Garfield Memorial Hospital, Washington, D. C., to Lt. and Mrs. Henry Ernest, Jr., USNR, a daughter, Marcia Eline.

**GREEN**—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., 4 Nov. 1942, to Capt. and Mrs. James Blair Green, USA, a daughter, Frances Louise, granddaughter of Mrs. Clementine D. Green of Columbia, Mo., and Lt. Col. and Mrs. Rex H. Donaldson, FA, USA, Judge and Mrs. James F. Green of St. Louis, Mo., and Col. and Mrs. Bloxham Ward, USA-Ret., are the great-grandparents.

**GREENLEAF**—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 19 Oct. 1942, to Maj. and Mrs. Henry McC. Greenleaf, MC, USA, a son, Henry McClellan Greenleaf, Jr., grandson of the late Col. Henry Simpson Greenleaf, MC, USA.

**HEBERT**—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 31 Oct. 1942, to T. Sgt. and Mrs. P. H. Hebert, a son, Thomas Hamilton Hebert. Sgt. Hebert is now serving overseas.

**KOCH**—Born at Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., 26 Oct. 1942, to Sgt. and Mrs. Harry E. Koch, CA, Fort Barry, Calif., a son.

**LOUGHMAN**—Born at St. Joseph's Hospital, Far Rockaway, N. Y., 31 Oct. 1942, to Lt. and Mrs. Edward J. Loughman, USA, a son, Edward J. Loughman, Jr.

**MAULDIN**—Born at Lawrence Hospital, Knoxville, N. Y., 2 Nov. 1942, to Maj. and Mrs. Whitford C. Mauldin, a son, Frank Conrad Mauldin.

**MONSON**—Born at the Newport Hospital, Newport, R. I., 27 Oct. 1942, to Lt. (jg) and Mrs. Roy E. Monson, a daughter, Marcella Ann.

**NAYLOR**—Born at the Station Hospital, Camp Atterbury, Ind., 4 Nov. 1942, to Lt. Col. and Mrs. R. H. Naylor, CE, USA, a daughter, Valerie Patricia.

**NEWCOMB**—Born at The French Hospital, New York City, 8 Nov. 1942, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Fidelis D. Newcomb, Inf., RA, a second daughter, Georgeanne Abigail, sister to Margaret Clemence.

**POLK**—Born in the Cornwall Hospital, Cornwall, N. Y., 4 Nov. 1942, to Maj. and Mrs. James H. Polk, Cav., a son, James H. Polk, III, grandson of Mrs. C. H. Leavell of El Paso, Tex., and of Col. and Mrs. Harding Polk of Fort Worth, Tex.

**PURDON**—Born at St. Vincent's Hospital, New York City, 3 Nov. 1942, to Lt. (jg) and Mrs. Eric Sinclair Purdon, USNR, a son, Henry Prime Purdon.

**REEVES**—Born at the James Walker Memorial Hospital, Wilmington, N. C., 8 Oct. 1942, to Capt. and Mrs. Charles William Reeves, a daughter, Susan Anne, granddaughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Mario Cordero (CAC), and Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Reeves of Front Royal, Va.

**SCHMIDT**—Born at St. Agnes' Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., 26 Oct. 1942, to Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. John W. Schmidt, a daughter, Joan

Merilyn Schmidt, granddaughter of Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. George C. Ellerton of Norfolk, Va.

**SHEFFIELD**—Born at Williamsett, Mass., 30 Oct. 1942, to Maj. and Mrs. C. Paul Sheffield, a daughter, Barbara Ann Sheffield.

**TAWES**—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 15 Oct. 1942, to Capt. and Mrs. John P. Tawes, CA, AUS, a son, John Paul Tawes, Jr.

**TURNER**—Born in Doctors Hospital, Washington, D. C., 8 Nov. 1942, to Mr. and Mrs. Edward Linwood Turner, a son, Gordon Linwood Turner, grandson of Col. and Mrs. Wallace G. Smith, AC, USA.

**WARD**—Born in Hollywood, Calif., 9 Nov. 1942, to Lt. and Mrs. Owen Ward, Camp Roberts, Calif., a daughter, Pamela Ward.

**WEAVER**—Born at Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., 19 Oct. 1942, to Maj. and Mrs. James R. Weaver, a daughter, Mary Lee, granddaughter of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. James R. N. Weaver, and of Col. and Mrs. C. K. Berle.

**WICKLAND**—Born at Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., 24 Oct. 1942, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. Donald J. Wickland, CA, a daughter, Donna Joan Wickland.

## Married

**ARCHER-DE MERCADO**—Married in the Episcopal Cathedral of the Incarnation, Garden City, L. I., N. Y., 7 Nov. 1942, Miss Barbara W. de Mercado, to Lt. William L. Archer, USA.

**ARTHUR-CONKLIN**—Married in St. Albans Church, Washington, D. C., 7 Nov. 1942, Miss Doris Elliott Conklin, to Lt. William Alexander Arthur, Jr., USN.

**AUSTIN-HAGAN**—Married in Norfolk, Va., 2 Nov. 1942, Miss Charlotte Hagan, to Lt. M. L. Austin, USNR.

**BANNING-HATCHER**—Married in Reno, Nev., 6 Oct. 1942, Miss Mabel Hatcher, to Capt. Virgil W. Banning, USMC.

**BARWELL-FOX**—Married recently in the Presidio Chapel, San Francisco, Calif., Miss Eleanor Fox, of Dallas Center, Iowa, to Sgt. John R. Barwell, USA, of Pittsburgh, Pa.

**BERNS-RATENBERG**—Married in St. Charles Presbyterian Church, New Orleans, La., 31 Oct. 1942, Miss Virginia Elizabeth Ratenberg, to Lt. Max Arnold Berns, Jr., USN.

**BERRYMAN-MURPHY**—Married in St. Mary's Church, Govans, Baltimore, Md., Miss Catherine Edith Murphy, to Lt. Richard Craig Berryman.

**BLISH-ORTEIG**—To be married today, 14 Nov. 1942, in Pelham, N. Y., Miss Marile Orteig, to Ens. Sylvester Blish, Jr., USNR.

**BRIGGS-STEDMAN**—Married in the chantry of St. Thomas Church, New York, 6 Nov. 1942, Miss Helen Mitchell Stedman, to Lt. John Alden Briggs, AAF.

**BROWNING-IRELAND**—Married in the Second Congregational Church, Newton, Mass., 6 Nov. 1942, Miss Priscilla Anne Ireland, to Lt. Ralph Rushton Browning, Jr., USNR.

**BRYAN-BRADLEY**—To be married this evening, 14 Nov. 1942, in South Orange, N. J., Miss Margaret Aspenwall Bradley, to Ens. William Lafrentz Bryan, USCGR.

**BRYLAWSKI-SCHWARTZ**—Married in Washington, D. C., 7 Nov. 1942, Miss Molly Lansburgh Schwartz, to Lt. Henry Howard Brylawski, Ord. Dept., Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.

**BYER-SYLVESTER**—Married in New York City, 4 Nov. 1942, Miss Lucille Sylvester, to Ens. Milton I. Byer, USCG.

**BYLER-KAYLOR**—Married in Hagerstown, Md., 10 Oct. 1942, Miss Mary Jeannette Kaylor, to Lt. Comdr. Howard Huntington Thomasen Byler, USN.

**CHASE-FLETCHER**—Married in Warren, R. I., 8 Nov. 1942, Miss Mary Alice Fletcher, daughter of Mrs. Paul William Fletcher and the late Comdr. Fletcher, USN, to Lt. Rodman Chase, USA.

**CHISHOLM-JENSEN**—Married in the Cathedral Church of St. Luke, Portland, Me., 7 Nov. 1942, Miss Alice Jensen, to Ens. William H. Chisholm, USNR.

**CLATONOFF-LAW**—Married in Manchester, N. H., 17 Oct. 1942, Miss Helen Law, to Maj. Walter Clatonoff, USA.

**COCKE-THOMPSON**—Married in Christ and St. Luke's Church, Norfolk, Va., 7 Nov. 1942, Miss Margaret Howard Thompson, to Ens. Dudley DuBose Cocke, USNR.

**CRAWFORD-TEFFT**—Married in the Post Chapel, Camp Maxey, Tex., 4 Nov. 1942, Miss Julia Anne Tefft, daughter of Mrs. William Henry Tefft of Indianapolis, Ind., and the late

Col. Tefft, MC, USA, to Lt. Richard T. Crawford, CE, USA.

**CUMMINGS-LUTZ**—Married in the Church of the Holy Innocents, Brooklyn, N. Y., 4 Nov. 1942, Miss Miriam Irene Lutz, to Ens. Joseph P. Cummings, Jr., USNR.

**DAVIS-McGARRAUGH**—Married in the 23rd Infantry Chapel, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., 28 Oct. 1942, Miss Mary Maverick McGarraugh, to Lt. Clyde Lee Davis, Jr., USA.

**DAY-PERSON**—Married in Ware, Mass., 1 Nov. 1942, Miss Priscilla Person, to Ens. John E. Day, USCG, Ens. Day was graduated from the Coast Guard Academy, New London, Conn., in June 1942.

**DEDERICK-ELLER**—Married in the Church of the Good Shepherd, Fort Lee, N. J., 8 Nov. 1942, Miss Dorothea Eller, to Lt. Loren A. Dederick, AAF, Cochran Field, Ga.

**DICKSON-KULLMER**—Married in St. John's Church, Washington, D. C., 7 Nov. 1942, Miss Mary Anne Kullmer, to Capt. John Paul Dickson, USMCR.

**DOORLY-ELLIS**—Married in Scarsdale, N. Y., 8 Nov. 1942, Miss Virginia Lee Ellis, to 2nd Lt. D. Leigh Doorly, AUS, Camp Edwards, Mass.

**EVANS-DRUMLEY**—Married in the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Redeemer, Baltimore, Md., 6 Nov. 1942, Miss Constance Lansing Brumley, to Lt. (jg) Herbert William Evans, Jr., USNR.

**FELDMANN-HERZER**—Married in St. Mary's Church, Govans, Baltimore, Md., 30 Oct. 1942, Miss Mildred Shirley Herzer, to Lt. Francis Joseph Feldmann, USA.

**FISHER-KEOGH**—Married in St. Michael's Church, New York, 7 Nov. 1942, Miss Anne Elizabeth Keogh, to T. Sgt. Samuel Melvin Fisher, Jr., AAF.

**FITZGERALD-CONLIN**—Married in the Roman Catholic Church of the Blessed Sacrament, Holyoke, Mass., 9 Nov. 1942, Miss Eleanor M. Conlin, to Lt. David F. Fitzgerald, USA, Air Transport Command, Africa.

**GARDNER-HOEN**—Married in Baltimore, Md., 4 Nov. 1942, Miss Ernestine Elizabeth Hoen, to Lt. William Preston Gardner, USA.

**GOODRICH-TAINTOR**—Married in the Central Baptist Church, Elizabeth, N. J., 6 Nov. 1942, Miss Margaret Day Taintor, to Aviation Cadet Robert Rhoades Goodrich, San Antonio, Tex.

**GREEN-CAMPBELL**—To be married this afternoon, 14 Nov. 1942, in the Covenant First Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C., Miss Janet Campbell, to Capt. George Ben Green, MC, assigned to the USAAF.

**GREEN-DOTT**—Married in the Naval Training Station Chapel, Newport, R. I., 7 Nov. 1942, Miss Marjorie Ruth Dott, to Lt. John E. Green, MC, USNR.

**GREEN-LICHTENSTEIN**—Married in Petersburg, Va., 6 Nov. 1942, Miss Leola Lichtenstein, to Sgt. Richard N. Green, USA.

**GREEN-TILFORD**—Married in New York City, 7 Nov. 1942, Miss Martha Ferguson Telford, daughter of Col. and Mrs. James D. Telford, of Fishers Island, N. Y., to Lt. James Williams Green, Jr.

**GRENDON-MEALS**—Married in All Saints Church, Belmont, Mass., 1 Nov. 1942, Miss Jeannette Frances Meals, daughter of Comdr. and Mrs. Frank M. Meals, USCG, to Lt. Col. Alexander Grendon, CAC.

**HALLANAN-WILLIAMS**—Married in Zion Episcopal Church, Pierrepont Manor, N. Y., 7 Nov. 1942, Miss Alice Marion Williams, daughter of Maj. and Mrs. Payne Williams, AAF, to Lt. George Henry Hallanan, Jr., Camp San Luis Obispo, Calif.

**HAMILTON-SHAW**—Married in the Washington Cathedral, Washington, D. C., 7 Nov. 1942, Miss Gloria Martha Shaw, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Carl Raymond Shaw, USA, to Lt. William Tuttle Hamilton, Jr., son of Col. and Mrs. William T. Hamilton, USA.

**HAWKINS-ZEHNER**—Married in St. Luke's Chapel, Trinity Parish, New York, Miss Lily Zehner, to Mr. George Frederick Hawkins, USNR, brother of Lt. Comdr. David C. Hawkins, Pacific Fleet.

**HODGES-CAMP**—Married in Grace Presbyterian Church, Montclair, N. J., 5 Nov. 1942, Miss Natalie Elizabeth Camp, to Lt. Guy William Hodges, AUS.

**HYMAN-BACH**—Married recently in California, Miss Regina S. Bach, to Lt. David A. Hyman.

**JOHNSON-FETZER**—Married in St. Matthew's Cathedral, Washington, D. C., 2 Nov. 1942, Miss Thelma Clara Fetzer, to Capt. William Doyle Johnson, USA.

**KANE-CAILLER**—Married in St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, 4 Nov. 1942, Miss Grace Somers Cailer, to Lt. (jg) Joseph Edward Kane, USNR.

**KING-ESTES**—Married in the Post Chapel, Camp Polk, La., 31 Oct. 1942, Miss Anne Estes, to Lt. Garrison Cutler King, USA.

**LAMBERT-ANDERSON**—Married at Fort Bragg, N. C., 31 Oct. 1942, Miss Susan Anderson, daughter of Col. and Mrs. B. Conn Anderson, to Capt. Jean K. Lambert, AAF.

**LIEBENOW-TYLER**—Married in the Navy Yard Chapel, Portsmouth, Va., 30 Oct. 1942, Miss Lucy Coleman Tyler, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. George B. Tyler, USN, to Ens. William Frederick Liebenow, Jr., USNR.

**LINDSAY-NORDAN**—Married in San Antonio, Tex., 21 Oct. 1942, Miss Anita Fay Nordan, to Lt. Sidney Afton Lindsay, CE, AUS.

**LIVELY-DOUGHERTY**—Married in St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Roselle, N. J., 25 Oct. 1942, Miss Margaret Ogden Dougherty, to Lt. Raymond Lee Lively, AUS.

**MANDLE-SAFFRO**—Married in New York, 4 Nov. 1942, Miss Pearl Saffro, to Lt. Robert Nelson Mandle.

**MATHIAS-FREEMAN**—Married in the rectory of Sacred Heart Church, Norfolk, Va., 7 Nov. 1942, Miss Vera Winifred Freeman, to Ens. John Stewart Mathias, Jr., USCG.

**MCDONALD-PEARSON**—Married in Gustavus Adolphus Lutheran Church, New York, Miss Vivi Elvira Thorborg, to Lt. Francis Ronald McDonald, Jr., USA.

**McFADDEN-TOWNSEND**—Married in the First Congregational Church, Montclair, N. J., 7 Nov. 1942, Miss Elizabeth Hall Townsend, to Capt. William Armour McFadden, FA, USA.

**McKENZIE-BAKER**—Married in the Christ Episcopal Church Chapel, Raleigh, N. C., 7 Nov. 1942, Miss Elizabeth Baker, to Ens. Alexander John McKenzie, 3d, USNR.

**MILEY-WHITNEY**—Married in St. Bernard's Church, Baltimore, Md., 29 Oct. 1942, Miss Margaret Elinor Whitney, to Ens. William Franklin Miley, USN.

**MOORE-LIVINGSTON**—Married in the First Presbyterian Church, Joplin, Mo., 21 Oct. 1942, Miss Florence B. Livingston, to Lt. Frank F. Moore, Jr., SC, USA.

**MURRAY-MERKEL**—Married in Plattsburg, N. Y., 6 Nov. 1942, Miss Marguerite Ruth Merkel, to Aviation Cadet Russell B. Murray.

**NEELY-CURME**—Married in White Plains, N. Y., 3 Nov. 1942, Miss Katherine Curme, to Lt. Randolph Carmichael Neely, USA, Camp Davis, N. C.

**PAGE-SOUTHAUD**—Married in Fort Clayton Chapel, Canal Zone, 18 Sept. 1942, Miss June Southaud, to Lt. Carliss Dean Page, Jr., Fort Clayton.

**PARR-WATERFALL**—To be married today, 14 Nov. 1942, in the Bethlehem Chapel of the Washington Cathedral, Washington, D. C., Miss Dorothy Waterfall, to Lt. Alexander Shipman Parr, USA.

**PETERSON-GREGORY**—Married in Trenton, Mo., 29 Oct. 1942, Miss Florence Jane Gregory, to Ens. Andrew George Peterson, USNR.

**PICKERING-WILLIAMSON**—Married in Norfolk, Va., 7 Nov. 1942, Miss Mattie Elizabeth Williamson, to Mr. Thomas Richardson Pickering, son of Lt. and Mrs. Howard Richardson Pickering.

**PICKELL-WALKER**—Married in St. John's Church, Washington, D. C., 31 Oct. 1942, Miss Emily Ringgold Walker, to Lt. Frederick Catlin Pickell, USMCR, Christopher Shaw, AUS, Fort Jackson, S. C.

**POUND-TAYLOR**—Married in Belpoint, L. I., 31 Oct. 1942, Miss Marjorie Metcalfe Taylor, to Capt. Robert Travis Pound, AAF, Hq., Washington, D. C.

**RAWLS-JOHNSTON**—Married in St. John's Episcopal Church, Portsmouth, Va., 3 Nov. 1942, Miss Marjorie Johnston, to Lt. Edward Gordon Rawls, USA, Edgewood Arsenal, Md.

**REED-ROTHBERG**—Married in Plainfield, N. J., 6 Nov. 1942, Miss Anne Carolyn Rothberg, to Ens. Solon Chadwick Reed, USNR.

**ROBERTS-LITTLEJOHN**—Married in St. James Episcopal Church, New York, 11 Nov. 1942, Miss Louise Willard Littlejohn, to Em. K. Harrison Roberts, USNR.

**ROSCOE-COOGAN**—Married in St. Bartholomew's Episcopal Church, 8 Nov. 1942, Miss Patricia Coogan, to Mr. Jerome Verity Roscoe, son of Col. and Mrs. David Livingston Roscoe.

**RUFFIN-NESTOR**—Married in South Mills, S. C., 12 Oct. 1942, Miss Rosemary Louise Nestor, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Stewart

(Continued on Next Page)

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## Births, Marriages, Deaths

(Continued from Preceding Page)

Earle Nestor, USA, to Ens. William Fredrick Ruffin, USNR.

**RYNNE-McCULLOUGH**—Married in the Roman Catholic Church of the Blessed Sacrament, New Rochelle, N. Y., 7 Nov. 1942, Miss Virginia Mary McCullough, to Lt. William A. Rynne, jr., USAAF.

**SALZBURG-MILLER**—Married at Arcadia, Fla., 31 Oct. 1942, Miss Ethel Miller, to Aviation Cadet Joel Salzburg.

**SCARBOROUGH-CARR**—Married in Honolulu, T. H., 1 July 1942, Mrs. Frances Graham Carr, to Ens. Frank Griffith Scarborough, USN.

**SEAWELL-HABIB**—Married in the Presbyterian Church, Walterboro, S. C., 21 Oct. 1942, Miss Virginia Louise Habib, to Lt. Virgil LaVerne Seawell, USA.

**SIMPSON-MANSFIELD**—Married in the Immaculate Conception Church, Washington, D. C., 7 Nov. 1942, Miss Mary Loretta Mansfield, to Capt. Arthur Lorenzo Simpson, USA.

**SHAW-KENYON**—Married in Trinity Episcopal Church, Columbia, S. C., 31 Oct. 1942, Miss Jeanne Kenyon, to S. Sgt. Walter Skidelsky-Salant.

**SKIDELSKY-SALANT**—Married in New York, 2 Nov. 1942, Miss Rebecca Salant, to 1st Lt. Harry Skidelsky.

**SKIPTON-BULLER**—Married in the chapel of Mount Vernon Place Methodist Church, Washington, D. C., recently, Miss Mary Beth Buller, to Lt. Roy Kennedy Skipton, USA.

**SLEDGE-PARRAN**—Married in the U. S. Naval Academy Chapel, Annapolis, Md., 5 Nov. 1942, Miss Mary Lancaster Parran, to Lt. Edward Cress Sledge, jr., USN.

**SPARKS-HULL**—Married in the Presbyterian Church, San Diego, Calif., Miss Bettina Marion Hull, to Ens. John Sparks, USNR.

**SMYTH-BUTLER**—Married in Grace Cathedral, San Francisco, Calif., 9 Oct. 1942, Miss Juanita Ellen Butler, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. W. D. Butler, MC, of Camp White, Oregon, to Mr. James S. Smyth.

**STEDMAN-BRIGGS**—Married in the chantry of St. Thomas' Church, New York City, Miss Helen Mitchell Stedman, to Lt. John Alden Briggs, USAAF.

**STEERS-RAGLAND**—Married recently at Fort Ord, Calif., Miss Ruth Elizabeth Ragland, to Lt. Harold Edmund Steers.

**STEWART-RYAN**—Married in St. John's Cathedral, Brisbane, Australia, 12 Oct. 1942, Miss Joan Valerie Ryan, to Lt. Robert William Stewart, jr., AAF.

**STILLMAN-SLATER**—To be married at Walter Reed Chapel, Walter Reed General

Hospital, Washington, D. C., on Sunday, 15 Nov. 1942, Miss Darlene Ellen Slater to Maj. Richard Joseph Stillman, GSC, USA.

**STURROCK-CAFFEY**—Married in the Church of the Epiphany, Atlanta, Ga., 27 Oct. 1942, Miss Catherine Howell Caffey, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Eugene M. Caffey, CE, to Lt. James P. Sturrock, USAAF.

**TOBEY-FISHER**—To be married this afternoon, 14 Nov. 1942, in Maplewood, N. J., Miss Phyllis Fisher, to Ens. Edward Hart Tobey, USNR.

**TOLSON-KAUFFMAN**—Married in Fort Myer Chapel, Arlington, Va., 7 Nov. 1942, Miss Jean Kauffman, to Ens. Walter W. Tolson, USNR, Naval Supply Depot, Mechanicsburg, Pa.

**TRIMBLE-NEILL**—Married in Montclair, N. J., 10 Nov. 1942, Miss Diana Martha Lamont Neill, to Lt. Henry Weeks Trimble, jr., FA, USA.

**TRUDEAU-MOORE**—Married in St. John's-Wilmot, Bronxville, N. Y., 31 Oct. 1942, Miss Jean Douglas Moore, to Ens. Francis Berger Trudeau, jr., USNR.

**VINE-SIMON**—Married in Trenton, N. J., 3 Nov. 1942, Miss Gloria Simon, to Lt. Theodore R. Vine, USA.

**WADDELL-MEANS**—To be married this evening, 14 Nov. 1942, in the St. Paul on the Plains Episcopal Church, Lubbock, Tex., Miss Dorothy Evangeline Means, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Lewis Manning Means, AUS, to Lt. Frank Dwight Waddell, USA.

**WATT-BITTINGER**—Married in the Post Chapel, Camp Adair, Ore., 7 Nov. 1942, Miss Peggy Bittinger, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Lyle Bittinger, to Lt. Ralph Elliott Watt, USA.

**WELCH-BURBANK**—Married in the chapel of the Episcopal Church of the Heavenly Rest, New York, 7 Nov. 1942, Miss Margaret Burbank, to Lt. Arthur Curtiss Welch, USA.

**WILLE-FORNEY**—Married in the Post Chapel, Fort Belvoir, Va., 5 Nov. 1942, Miss Peggy Lane Forney, daughter of Col. and Mrs. L. R. Forney, to Lt. Richard M. Wille, CE.

**WILLIAMSON-THUG**—Married in Washington, D. C., 7 Nov. 1942, Miss Jean Thug, to Lt. Harold Williamson, USMC, Quantico, Va.

**WILLIAMS-POWERS**—Married in the rectory of St. Charles Church, Albuquerque, N. M., 3 Nov. 1942, Miss Margaret Mary Powers, to Lt. Oscar B. Williams.

**WOLF-WOLF**—Married in New York, 6 Nov. 1942, Miss Peggy Wolf, to Maj. John Schafer Wolf, Med. Res., attached to Camp Pickett, Va.

**WRIGHT-CUSHMAN**—Married in Trinity Episcopal Church, Newton Center, Mass., 1 Nov. 1942, Miss Susanna Cushman, to Lt. (jg) Clarence Chandler Wright, USN.

## Died

**ABBOTT**—Died recently, Capt. Robert A. Abbott, USMC. Survived by his wife, Mrs. R. A. Abbott, 210 Playa Del Sur, La Jolla, Calif.

**ALLEN**—Died in Germantown, Pa., 8 Nov. 1942, Dr. Joshua Allen, aged 91, grandfather of Lt. Joshua Allen Christian, USNR.

**BAILEY**—Died recently, Maj. Kenneth D. Bailey, USMC. Survived by his wife, Mrs. Kenneth D. Bailey, 1424-B Washington St., East, Charleston, W. Va.

**BALLOU**—Died at her home, 106 Connecticut Ave., Lynchburg, Va., 1 Nov. 1942, Mrs. Arline Salstrom Ballou, wife of Maj. Charles N. S. Ballou, Inf. (RA), APO No. 79, Camp Blanding, Fla.

**BARBER**—Died as the result of a fighter plane crash near Quantico, Va., 7 Nov. 1942, Lt. Richard P. Barber, Dallas, Tex.

**BARNES**—Died at Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., 1 Nov. 1942, Brig. Gen. Harry C. Barnes, USA-Ret. Survived by his sister, Mrs. Carl R. Havighorst of Los Angeles, Calif., and his son, Col. Harry C. Barnes, jr., GSC, USA.

**BARROWS**—Died in Garfield Memorial Hospital, Washington, D. C., 7 Nov. 1942, Dr. Albert L. Barrows, father of Lt. F. L. Barrows, USN, and Sgt. J. G. Barrows, USA.

**BELL**—Died recently, Maj. Gordon A. Bell, USMC. Survived by his mother, Mrs. R. W. Bell, 1206 Prospect St., La Jolla, Calif.

**BERRY**—Died in San Diego, Calif., 2 Nov. 1942, Col. Daniel Greenwood Berry, USA-Ret. Survived by his wife, Mrs. Mary Ryan Berry, two sons, Lt. Col. Daniel J. Berry, MC, USA, and Charles W. Berry; and three daughters, Mary E. Berry, Margaret R. Berry, NNC, and Joan Berry.

**CAMPBELL**—Died as the result of a fighter plane crash near St. Petersburg, Fla., 3 Nov. 1942, M. Sgt. James E. Campbell, USA, Cherryvale, Kans.

**CHANEY**—Died recently, 2nd Lt. Henry F. Chaney, jr., USMC, stepson of Comdr. Dwight Douglas, National Bank Building, Detroit, Mich.

**COCKRELL**—Died recently, 1st Lt. Alvin C. Cockrell, jr., USMC. Survived by his

father, Dr. Alvin C. Cockrell, Hazelhurst, Miss.

**CROZIER**—Died in Washington, D. C., 10 Nov. 1942, Maj. Gen. William Crozier, USA-Ret., former chief of Army ordnance and member of the War Council during the World War. Survived by his widow, Mrs. Mary Williams Crozier, and a nephew, W. S. Reyburn, both of Washington, D. C.

**EGGLESTON**—Died in the Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., 5 Nov. 1942, Lt. Comdr. John Marshall Eggleston, USN-Ret.

**EICHENBERGER**—Died recently, Ens. Charles Emil Eichenberger, jr., USNR. Survived by his wife, Mrs. Phyllis Louise Eichenberger, Homestead, Fla.

**EVARTS**—Died recently, Lt. (jg) Milo Burnell Evarts, USNR. Survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Guy S. Evarts, 2632 Humboldt Ave., So., Minneapolis, Minn.

**FITZPATRICK**—Died in Flushing, Queens, New York, 5 Nov. 1942, Mr. Lawrence J. Fitzpatrick, father of Sgt. Joseph T. Fitzpatrick, USA.

**GILLESPIE**—Died at Children's Hospital, Washington, D. C., 12 Nov. 1942, Katherine Rhodes Gillespie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harold P. Gillespie, granddaughter of Admiral and Mrs. Harold R. Stark.

**GLUECK**—Died recently, Lt. (jg) George Frank Glueck, USNR. Survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Glueck, 1504 East Cliveden St., Philadelphia, Pa.

**GRABOSKY**—Died recently, Ens. George Vincent Grabosky, USN. Survived by his father, Mr. Michael Grabosky, Connelville, Pa.

**HALEY**—Died recently, 2nd Lt. George L. Haley, USMC. Survived by his father, Mr. Edwin Haley, 192 Pierpont St., Spartanburg, S. C.

**HEAP**—Died recently, Capt. Rex M. Heap, USMC. Survived by his wife, Mrs. R. M. Heap, Rancho De La Vista, Highland, Calif.

**HULL**—Died in Washington, D. C., 9 Nov. 1942, Mrs. Minnie Hull, mother of Mrs. August F. Schimmack, wife of Maj. Schimmack, Indiantown, Pa.

**HUTCHINSON**—Died as the result of a paratroop transport plane crash near Union, S. C., 10 Nov. 1942, S. Sgt. I. C. Hutchinson, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

**JAMES**—Died in Physicians' Hospital, Warrenton, Va., Miss Margaret Collins James, daughter of Tech. Sgt. and Mrs. Marion James, USA.

**JAMES**—Died in Baltimore, Md., 10 Nov. 1942, Mr. Linwood C. James, father of Ens. Linwood C. James, jr.

**JORDAN**—Died at Richmond, Va., 4 Nov. 1942, Mrs. Fanny C. Jordan, wife of Col. Harry L. Jordan, USA-Ret.

**KENDRICK**—Died recently, 2nd Lt. Charles Kendrick, USMC. Survived by his mother, Mrs. Charles Kendrick, 2701 Pierce St., San Francisco, Calif.

**LILJENCANTZ**—Died as the result of a plane crash at Pensacola, Fla., 5 Nov. 1942, Comdr. Eric Liljencantz, MC, USNR. Survived by his wife, Mrs. Thais Scott Liljencantz and a daughter, Frances.

**MALONE**—Died in Billings General Hospital, Fort Harrison, Ind., 4 Nov. 1942, T. Sgt. William E. Malone, Fort Harrison Station Hospital medical detachment. Survived by his bride of a few months, Mrs. Rachael Rowe Malone, and his mother.

**McMAHON**—Died in Washington, D. C., 8 Nov. 1942, Mr. Charles A. McMahon, father of Capt. John H. McMahon, USA, now serving overseas.

**McCOUN**—Died in New York City, 6 Nov. 1942, Mrs. Mary E. McCoun, grandmother of Lt. Robert D. McCoun, Lt. Gordon K. McCoun, and Lt. Bruce T. McCoun.

**McGOVERN**—Died recently, Lt. (jg) James Robert Carey McGovern, USNR. Survived by his mother, Mrs. James P. McGovern, 8794 15th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

**McILHENNY**—Died at Key West Farm, near Charlottesville, Va., 8 Nov. 1942, Mr. John Avery McIlhenny, father of Capt. Walter Stauffer McIlhenny, USMC, Guadalcanal.

**MORRIS**—Died in Lebanon, N. J., 8 Nov. 1942, Lt. Col. Charles Robert Morris, who as a captain in the provost marshal general's office gave America her plan of drawing military draft numbers from a goldfish bowl in the first World War.

**NAPIER**—Died recently, Ch. Torpedoman Arba Edward Napier, jr., USN. Survived by his father, Mr. Arba E. Napier, S. Broadway, Scottsbluff, Nebr.

**NEWTON**—Died recently, at Fort Dix, N. J., Chap. Cuthbert P. Newton, USA, Post Chaplain.

**NOYES**—Died in Washington, D. C., 8 Nov. 1942, Mrs. Frank B. Noyes, wife of the president of The Evening Star Newspaper Co., and daughter of the late Lt. Col. Charles Newbold, USA.

**PEABODY**—Died recently, Capt. Hume Peabody, jr., AC, USA, son of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Hume Peabody, USA.

**PETERSON**—Died as the result of a paratroop transport plane crash near Union, S. C.,

10 Nov. 1942, 1st Lt. G. W. Peterson, Lynbrook, N. Y.

**PETRUCKA**—Died recently, 2nd Lt. Paul Petrucka, USMC. Survived by his mother, Mrs. Martin Petrucka, 334 W. Centre Street, Mahoney City, Pa.

**PREVOST**—Died in Washington, D. C., 7 Nov. 1942, Mr. George Mallet Prevost, father of Lt. George Mallet Prevost, USN.

**RASMUSSEN**—Died recently, Lt. (jg) Richard Arthur Rasmussen, USNR. Survived by his mother, Mrs. Eetta Rasmussen, 3193 Perry Ave., New York.

**REEDER**—Died at Station Hospital, Fort Monroe, Va., 7 Nov. 1942, Col. Russell P. Reeder, USA-Ret. Survived by his wife, Mrs. Narcissa Martin Reeder; two daughters, Mrs. Charles P. Summerall, jr., Hampton, Va., and Mrs. Thomas B. Campion, Cincinnati, Ohio; two sons, Lt. Col. Russell P. Reeder, jr., USA, and Lt. Comdr. Fred M. Reeder, USN, and a brother, Mr. N. S. Reeder, New York City. Burial was at Arlington National Cemetery, 9 Nov.

**ROSE**—Died at La Jolla, Calif., 20 Oct. 1942, Lt. Comdr. Webb Van Horn Rose, USN-Ret. Interment at Fort Rosecrans National Cemetery, 6 Nov. 1942. Survived by his wife, Mrs. Katherine K. Rose, 736 Fern Glen, La Jolla, Calif.

**SHEFFIELD**—Died in Newport Hospital, Newport, R. I., 5 Nov. 1942, Mrs. Mary Stevens Sheffield, mother of Maj. S. Sanford Sheffield, USAAF.

**SHEAIN**—Died as the result of a plane crash near Hunter Field, Savannah, Ga., 5 Nov. 1942, 2nd Lt. Rodney Nelson Sheain. Survived by his wife, Mrs. Frances Sheain and a 6 months' old son.

**SNYDER**—Died recently, Lt. (jg) Gordon Boyd Snyder, USNR. Survived by his mother, Mrs. Boyd A. Snyder, 987 Western Ave., San Bernardino, Calif.

**STRICKLER**—Died recently, Lt. Comdr. Robert Lawrence Strickler, USN. Survived by his wife, Mrs. Genevieve C. Strickler, 1020 W. Broadway, Enid, Okla.

**SWEIGART**—Died as the result of a paratroop transport plane crash near Union, S. C., 10 Nov. 1942, T. Sgt. Donald A. Sweigart, Lancaster, Pa.

**TATUM**—Died recently, Lt. Comdr. Laurie Aldridge Tatum, DC, USNR. Survived by his wife, Mrs. Cecil Colfield Tatum, 3431 Cliff Rd., Birmingham, Ala.

**THOMAS**—Died recently, 2nd Lt. Leland E. Thomas, USMC. Survived by his mother, Mrs. B. E. Thomas, Fruitland, Idaho.

**TURTORA**—Died recently, 1st Lt. Anthony J. Turtora, jr., USMC. Survived by his father, Mr. A. F. Turtora, 3065 Roberts Ave., New York.

**VON LEHE**—Died recently, Ens. Robert Logan Von Lehe, USNR. Survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Von Lehe, 250 Juniper St., Fontana, Calif.

**WILEMAN**—Died recently, Ens. William Wolfe Wileman, USNR. Survived by his wife, Mrs. Dorothy Connor Wileman, 113 Park St., San Diego, Calif.

**ZIMMERMAN**—Died as the result of a plane crash in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, Canada, 2 Nov. 1942, Col. Jack Zimmerman, control officer of the U. S. Ferry Command.

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## OBITUARIES

Major Gen. William Crozier, USA-Ret., one of the world's foremost engineers and ordnance designers, and Chief of Ordnance during World War I, died at his home, 1735 Massachusetts Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C., 10 Nov. 1942, following a brief illness.

For more than 40 years Gen. Crozier's engineering knowledge and foresight had a marked influence on the development of the fighting equipment of the U. S. Army. Born in Carrollton, Ohio, 19 Feb. 1855, Gen. Crozier was appointed to West Point Military Academy and graduated with the class of 1876.

Gen. Crozier's first commissioned service in the Army was as a second lieutenant, Fourth Artillery. He became a first lieutenant of ordnance in 1881, beginning a distinguished tenure of service in this department equaled by few other officers in the history of the U. S. Army.

With his fellow ordnance officer, Gen. A. R. Buffington, Gen. Crozier invented the renowned Buffington-Crozier disappearing gun carriage adopted.

In 1890 Gen. Crozier was a delegate to the International peace conference at The Hague. In the following year he served in the field in the Philippine insurrection.

He served as president of the Army War College, 1912-1913, and during World War I was a member of the war council and adviser to President Woodrow Wilson, the Secretary of War, Newton D. Baker, and General John J. Pershing.

The general was decorated by France, Italy and Poland. In addition, he was the recipient of many campaign citations for his Army service.

He is survived by his widow, Mary William Crozier, and a nephew, W. S. Reynolds.

Interment was at Arlington National Cemetery Friday, 13 Nov.

Mrs. Frank B. Noyes, wife of the president of The Evening Star Newspaper Co., and daughter of the late Lt. Col. Charles Newbold, USA, died at her home 2339 Mass. Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C., after a long illness. Interment was at Rock Creek Cemetery, Washington, D. C. Public welfare work, especially that which related to the care and health of children, became one of Mrs. Noyes' chief interests early in life and she was credited with pioneer efforts in such fields in Washington. She served as president of the Child Welfare Society and as a member of the Board of Visitors of the Children's Hospital.

Mrs. Noyes was the District of Columbia representative of the Garden Clubs of America and had much to do with the beautification of urban and rural areas. The National Arboretum bill, passed during the administration of President Coolidge, resulted largely from her efforts. She also was an unfaltering friend of the District parks and playgrounds, the United States Botanic Garden and the National Capital Park and Planning Commission.

She was a prime mover in the erection of the District War Memorial in homage to District men who died in the World War, was present when it was dedicated on Armistice Day, 1931, and attended other services there as recently as only a few months ago.

Mrs. Noyes supported the building of Washington Cathedral from its start in 1907, contributing to the construction work at Mount St. Albans and the development of the gardens in the close.

Mrs. Noyes likewise was active in several different patriotic organizations. She was a member of the National Society and of the District of Columbia Chapter of the Colonial Dames of America, a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution and a debutante member of the Balgrave Club.

Funeral services for Mrs. Arline Salstrom Ballou, wife of Maj. Charles N. S. Ballou, Inf., were held 5 Nov. 1942, in the chapel at Ft. Myer, Va. She was buried in Arlington National Cemetery.

Mrs. Ballou was accidentally killed on the morning of 1 Nov. 1942, when the bed in which she was sleeping caught fire through the short circuit of a defective

electric heating pad. Death is believed to have resulted from asphyxiation while she slept.

Born at Bigelow, Minn., 16 Jan. 1908, Mrs. Ballou was educated in local schools and at the Kahler School of Nursing, the Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn., graduating from the latter in 1929. She later engaged in post graduate studies at Chicago Lying-In Hospital and entered the Army Nurse Corps in 1931.

Mrs. Ballou resigned from the Army Nurse Corps at the time of her marriage to Maj. Ballou in 1935, but, throughout her life, continued to engage in the active practice of her profession and in further study. More recently, she organized the Red Cross First Aid instruction for Starr County, Tex., establishing a record which brought her to national attention.

She is survived by her husband, Maj. Charles N. S. Ballou, APO No. 79, Camp Blanding, Fla.; her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Salstrom, Round Lake, Minn.; her brother, Mr. Paul S. Salstrom, 1125 Plainfield Ave., Cleveland, Ohio, and her stepchildren, Charles N. S. Ballou, Jr., Louise Collier Ballou, David R. Ballou and William R. Ballou.

She was a member of the American Red Cross Nursing Service and of the Eastern Star.

A military funeral was held Sunday afternoon in the Hall of Representatives at the State House at Montpelier, Vt., for former Adj. Gen. Herbert T. Johnson, 70, who dropped dead in the executive office at the State House in Montpelier while conversing with Gov. William H. Wills. Interment was in Bradford, Vt., his native town, 9 Nov.

Gen. Johnson started his military career with an enlistment in the state militia in April, 1889. He was made a corporal in June, 1890, a regimental sergeant-major in August of 1892, a sergeant in Company G, of Bradford in 1893, and a second lieutenant Feb., 1894. When commissioned a second lieutenant, he was made adjutant of a battalion of which Maj. John H. Watson, later chief justice of the Vermont supreme court, was commanding officer.

He was made captain of Company G, in Oct., 1896, and of the First Infantry of Vermont Volunteers May, 1898, for service in the Spanish-American war. Following the conclusion of the war, he was mustered out of service Oct., 1898.

In the re-organization following the conflict with Spain, he was commissioned a major in the Vermont First Regiment Sept., 1899; a lieutenant-colonel in November of 1910, and a colonel Feb., 1914. He retired from the Vermont National Guard Dec., 1915.

Gen. Johnson became colonel of the First Regiment, Vermont Volunteer Militia, on June, 1917, and acting adjutant general of Vermont Dec., 1917. He was elected adjutant general in 1919 and served capably in that capacity until his resignation in December of 1941 prompted by the burdens of declining health.

Gen. Johnson is survived by his widow, Mrs. Myra Burbeck Johnson.

Miss Margaret Collins James, 20 year daughter of T. Sgt. and Mrs. Marion James, USA, died recently in Physicians' Hospital, Warrenton, Va., as a result of injuries received when she and three companions were struck by a car on the Delaplane-Paris (Va.) Road after their own car had overturned.

The young people were returning to Warrenton from Winchester when their car skidded on a curve and turned over. Uninjured, they extricated themselves from the wreckage and were walking along the road when they were unavoidably struck by a car driven by a soldier returning to Fort Eustis, Va.

Miss James is survived by her father, stationed at Fort Shafter, Hawaii, her mother, and one brother, Marion James, Jr.

She, her mother and young brother were at Pearl Harbor with Sgt. James when the Japanese attack came on 7 Dec. and escaped unhurt.

Interment was in Little Georgetown Cemetery, Warrenton, Va.

Col. Daniel Greenwood Berry, 68, USA-Ret., died of a heart attack 2 Nov. 1942, at his home in San Diego, Calif. Requiem

high military mass was sung 5 Nov. 1942 in St. Vincent de Paul Church, San Diego, and military graveside services were held in Fort Rosecrans National Cemetery.

Col. Berry was graduated from West Point in 1898, served in the Cuban campaign and won the Silver Star award for gallantry in action; in the Philippine insurrection, Mexican campaign and World War I. In the first World War, he was Col. of 338th Inf. overseas. In his third tour in the Philippines from 1926-28, he was Col. of 31st Inf. in Manila. Col. Berry also served two tours as Instructor at West Point in Law and History.

Honorary pall-bearers were Col. Edward Calvert, Jesse Holmes, S. Frankenberg, O. B. Meyer, and Halsey Yates, all retired friends.

Col. Berry is survived by his wife, Mrs. Mary Ryan Berry, 2120 Guy St., San Diego, Calif.; two sons, Charles W. Berry of San Diego, and Lt. Col. Daniel J. Berry, MC, USA, and three daughters, Miss Mary E. Berry, Ens. Margaret R. Berry, NNC, and Miss Joan Berry, all of San Diego.

## Official War Communiques

## NAVY DEPARTMENT

No. 185, 6 November

South Pacific: (All dates are East Longitude). 1. During the night of 4-5 November: (a) Japanese troops launched several strong counter-attacks against United States forces in the area west of the Matanikau River on Guadalcanal Island. These attacks were repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy.

(b) Our air forces strafed enemy troops during continuous air patrols which were maintained over the enemy lines.

2. There has been no change in our eastern positions in the vicinity of Koli Point.

No. 184, 7 November

South Pacific: On 5 Nov.—(a) A force of 27 enemy aircraft, composed of bombers and escorting fighters, attacked our positions in Guadalcanal Island. Although clouds prevented air contact with the attacking enemy planes, our airfield and installations were not damaged.

(b) United States aircraft maintained a continuous patrol over enemy positions, bombing and strafing troop concentrations and supplies.

(c) During the night of 5-6 Nov. United States marines repulsed light attacks against our western flank in the vicinity of Point

Cruz.

2. On 6 Nov.—(a) United States Army troops crossed the Malimbu River, a few miles south of Koli Point, on the north coast of Guadalcanal. Only light enemy resistance was encountered.

No. 185, 7 November

South Pacific: 1. A minimum of 5,188 Japanese have been killed by United States forces in land fighting in the Tulagi-Guadacanal area of the Solomon Islands since our occupation of positions in this area on 7 Aug. 1942. This figure is based on an actual count of enemy killed in actions ashore and does not include estimates of those killed in enemy-controlled areas where no count could be made.

2. These known casualties suffered by the enemy were the result of the following actions:

(a) One thousand Japanese were killed during our occupation of positions on the Islands of Tulagi, Gabutu, Makambo and Tumbogo on 7 and 8 Aug.

(b) Six hundred and seventy of a force of 700 Japanese were killed near the mouth of the Tenaru River on the morning of 21 Aug.

(c) Five hundred Japanese were killed during severe fighting on Guadalcanal Island on the night of 13-14 Sept.

(d) Two thousand Japanese were killed during operations extending from 22 Oct. to 27 Oct.

(e) One thousand and eighteen Japanese were killed by bombs, hand grenades, surface force bombardment, aircraft strafing, artillery, machine gun and rifle fire and in hand-to-hand combat during minor skirmishes, snipings and small-scale engagements between Army-Marine Corps troops and the enemy from 6 Aug. to 7 Nov.

3. During the month of October 309 enemy planes were destroyed by United States forces in the South Pacific area.

4. No report of further action in the Guadalcanal area has been received since the issuance of Navy Department communique No. 184.

No. 186, 8 November

South Pacific: 1. On 6 November:

(a) United States forces advanced eastward to the Metapona River, four miles east of Koli Point on Guadalcanal Island. No contact with the enemy main body in this area was made. There was no other troop activity on Guadalcanal during the day.

(b) Army dive-bombers made several attacks on enemy positions during the day. A large ammunition dump and a gasoline storage were destroyed.

2. On 7 November:

(Please turn to Page 325)

## ★ ARMY UNIFORM DIRECTORY ★

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## Official War Communiques

(Continued from Page 323)

(a) During the early morning our motor torpedo-boats attacked two enemy destroyers off Lunga Point, north of our positions on Guadalcanal. One of the destroyers is believed to have been sunk.

(b) During the forenoon a small United States auxiliary, engaged in transporting supplies to Guadalcanal, was damaged by an enemy torpedo.

(c) During the morning our troops continued to advance to the eastward in the vicinity of the Metapona River.

(d) During the afternoon of 7 November, United States aircraft attacked an enemy surface force about 150 miles north of Guadalcanal. Enemy planes attempted to protect the formation which consisted of one light cruiser and ten destroyers. The enemy cruiser was badly damaged and possibly sunk and one destroyer was badly damaged. Five float-type "Zeros" and seven boat-type biplanes were destroyed. Four of our planes failed to return.

### No. 187, 9 November

South Pacific: 1. On 7 November:

(a) United States troops continued to advance from the area near the Metapona River to the eastward along the northern coast of Guadalcanal Island.

(b) There was no fighting in the area west of our positions on Guadalcanal.

2. On 8 November:

(a) United States planes attacked ground installations and destroyed six landing boats on the beaches to the westward of our positions on Guadalcanal.

(b) United States aircraft destroyed three float-type biplanes at Rekata Bay.

(c) A United States destroyer bombarded enemy areas east of Koli Point on the north coast of Guadalcanal.

(d) Early on the night of 8-9 Nov., United States motor torpedo boats attacked two enemy destroyers in Indispensable Strait and scored a torpedo hit on one of the destroyers.

3. The United States destroyer announced in Navy Department Communiqué No. 149 as having been sunk during the night action of 11-12 October was the U.S.S. Duncan. The rest of kin of the five officers and 58 enlisted men who were killed or are missing have been notified.

### No. 188, 11 November

North Pacific: 1. On 9 November:

(a) United States Army planes destroyed seven float-type enemy "Zeros" in an attack on Hols Bay, Attu Island. No opposition was encountered and all our planes returned.

(b) United States Army bombers attacked and damaged two enemy cargo vessels at Kiska. One of our planes was damaged by enemy anti-aircraft fire, but all returned.

South Pacific: 2. On 10 November:

(a) During the morning, two Grumman "Wildcats" dived through a formation of 15 "Zeros" at an altitude of 27,000 feet near Guadalcanal. One "Zero" was shot down.

(b) United States troops, supported by Army planes, continued offensive operations against the enemy on the eastern and western flanks of our positions on Guadalcanal Island.

(c) During the late afternoon, United States planes attacked a force of five enemy destroyers to the eastward of New Georgia Island. Results were not observed.

3. Recent reports state that eight float-type "Zeros" and eight float-type biplanes (instead of five and seven respectively) were destroyed in the action announced in Paragraph 2(d) of Navy Department Communiqué No. 186.

### No. 189, 12 November

South Pacific: 1. During the morning of 11 November, Grumman "Wildcat" fighters intercepted two enemy dive-bomber formations over Guadalcanal Island. The first attack was made by 10 enemy bombers and 12 fighters. Our fighters shot down six bombers and five fighters. The second attack was made by 25 bombers and five fighters. Our "Wildcats" shot down six of the enemy bombers. Three additional enemy bombers and two fighters were reported as probably destroyed during the encounters. Seven United States fighters were lost.

### No. 190, 12 November

Far East: United States submarines report the following results of operations against the enemy in Far Eastern waters:

- (a) One large transport sunk;
- (b) One large tanker sunk;
- (c) One large cargo ship sunk;
- (d) One medium-sized cargo ship sunk;
- (e) One medium-sized auxiliary ship sunk;
- (f) One small cargo ship sunk;
- (g) One small patrol vessel sunk;
- (h) One destroyer damaged and believed sunk.

These actions have not been announced in any previous War Department communiqué.

### WAR DEPARTMENT

#### No. 232, 7 November

North Africa: 1. United States Army, Navy and Air Forces started landing operations during the hours of darkness tonight at nu-

merous points on the shores of French North Africa. The operation was made necessary by the increasing Axis menace to this territory. Steps have been taken to give the French people, by radio and leaflets, early information of the landings. These combined operations of United States Forces were supported by units of the Royal Navy and the Royal Air Force.

2. Lt. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower of the United States Army is Commander in Chief of the Allied Force.

#### No. 233, 8 November

European Theater of Operations: 1. The troops engaged in liberating North Africa from the threat of Axis domination are under the unified command of an American officer, Lt. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower.

2. Some months ago an Allied Force Headquarters was set up in London by direction of the Combined Chiefs of Staff in Washington. General Eisenhower was designated Commander in Chief of the Allied Force and a staff of British and American officers was selected.

3. When the threat of Axis invasion of North Africa became imminent, General Eisenhower and his staff began making plans for the operation that is now under way. This unified command includes all land, sea, and air forces, both British and American, engaged in the operation. General Eisenhower has concurrently been in command of all American troops in the European Theater of Operations.

4. The establishment of the Allied Force Headquarters has marked the beginning of the offensive phase of the war on the part of the United Nations. Unity of command in this theater has long been urged by both British and American leaders. That this command has for some time been a reality could not be released to the public before the beginning of the present operation.

#### No. 234, 8 November

North Africa: 1. Landings by United States forces on the Atlantic and Mediterranean Coast are proceeding according to plan.

2. Several important air fields have been occupied by the United States Army Air Forces and the Royal Air Force. Ranger units are participating in the operation.

3. The lack of resistance encountered at most of the beaches indicated that the French armed forces in North Africa had no desire to oppose the entry of American troops into this territory.

4. The forces that landed during the night and the early hours of this morning are advancing rapidly, and other landings continue. Resistance appears to have been confined mainly to Navy and Coast Defense Artillery. Owing to the confused nature of the fighting, precise results are not known.

5. Our Naval forces are in control and suffered no losses except for two small ships which entered Oran harbor.

6. During yesterday one of our transports was torpedoed and disabled. Our troops aboard, under a commander who refused to be idle during the operation, took to their light landing craft and continued toward their objective 120 miles away, landing there this morning.

#### No. 235, 9 November

North Africa: 1. At 3 P. M., 8 Nov. (Washington time), the occupation of Algiers and immediate vicinity was started. Arrangements for capitulation of the city were made at a conference between Maj. Gen. Charles W. Ryder, USA, commander of the Eastern assault force, and Gen. Alphonse Pierre Juin.

2. To the east and west of Oran, United States forces which landed under the command of Maj. Gen. Lloyd R. Fredendall, USA, have penetrated a considerable distance to the rear of the city.

At several points stiff local resistance has been met. Now in our hands are three of the four airfields in this region. We have taken more than 2,000 prisoners.

3. At all selected points on the Atlantic coast of French North Africa landings have been made under command of Maj. Gen. George S. Patton, USA. In this region French aircraft have been more active than elsewhere.

4. All forces have been given naval supporting fire against forts. Counter measures were taken where our ships met with resistance from enemy naval forces. Our casualties are light.

5. In the area concerned Admiral Sir Andrew Cunningham, Bart., G. C. B., D. S. O., has assumed command of all naval forces.

#### No. 236, 10 November

North Africa: 1. Land operations at Algiers have ceased during the Armistice negotiations. Our troops received a friendly welcome in the city and the cooperation of French workers and the general population has been good. Royal Air Force Fighters are giving air cover over Algiers Bay.

2. American troops have captured Oran, supported by the Royal Navy and United States Army 12th Air Force and Naval Aircraft.

3. United States Naval Forces have overcome to a large degree the resistance by French Naval Units along the coast in the Casablanca area. The French battleship, Jean Bart, is burning in port. Naval aircraft continue to support Army forces on shore. Safi,

Fedala and Mehdiya are in our hands.

#### No. 237, 11 November

North Africa: 1. Admiral Jean Darlan has issued to all Commanders in French North Africa, including Morocco, an order to cease hostilities. The order was issued after a conference at Algiers between Maj. Gen. Mark W. Clark, representing Lt. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Commander in Chief Allied Forces, and Admiral Darlan.

2. In the Casablanca area, French Army Forces have capitulated.

3. The residents of the city of Oran have welcomed our troops enthusiastically. All prisoners have been exchanged. Instructions have been issued to the local civil government to continue to function. The Commander of the Center Task Force, Maj. Gen. Lloyd R. Fredendall, whose troops overcame the resistance of Oran, has ordered that all French who opposed the United States should be treated with leniency in conformity with the general policy of the Commander in Chief.

4. During intermittent attacks in the Algiers area 16 Axis aircraft are now known to have been destroyed. Bougie is now occupied by Allied Forces.

#### No. 238, 12 November

North Africa: 1. Resistance by French armed forces has ceased everywhere in French North Africa with the exception of a few isolated localities. In many places the local population and United States troops joined in Armistice Day ceremonies. The unloading of troops and supplies is proceeding with the assistance of French dock workers.

2. Our positions on the West Coast are being consolidated.

3. The Commander in Chief has requested all forces to acquaint themselves with and conform to local laws and customs.

#### GEN. MACARTHUR'S HQ., AUSTRALIA

##### 4 Nov.

Northwestern Sector: Dell: The town and wharf areas were attacked by two formations of medium bombers during the early morning and mid-afternoon. The second wave was intercepted by at least five Zero type fighters, one of which was certainly destroyed, one probably destroyed and one damaged. Fires were started in addition to those still burning as a result of raids the previous day and heavy new damage was inflicted. All our planes returned.

Northeastern Sector: Buin-Faisi: Our medium bombers under cover of darkness attacked enemy shipping with unobserved results.

New Britain: The burning hulk of one of the transports destroyed in the attempted landing at Buna was located by our reconnaissance planes off the south coast, stationary and still burning in the same position as when attacked.

Owen Stanley Area: We continue our pursuit of the retreating enemy with our advance elements now approaching Olvi.

##### 5 Nov.

Northwestern Sector: Timor: Allied medium bombers attacked Dell and the enemy-occupied villages of Maobisse and Alley, causing heavy damage.

Northeastern Sector: Lae: Under cover of darkness an Allied heavy unit bombed the airrome and wharf areas.

Salamaua: A strong force of medium bombers executed a bombing and strafing sweep over the town and port area, starting many fires. One large explosion in a probable munitions dump threw debris 700 feet in the air. Heavy anti-aircraft fire was encountered, but all planes returned.

Buna: Our Allied fighters strafed the beach and landing areas at Sanananda Point.

Olvi: In conjunction with the advance of our ground forces, our attack planes bombed and strafed enemy positions in the Olvi area.

Kokoda area: Our ground troops swept aside strong enemy resistance three miles west of Olvi and are continuing the advance.

##### 6 Nov.

Northwestern Sector: Timor: Two formations of Allied medium bombers participated in raids on Maobisse and Alley, occupied by the enemy. Buildings were demolished and fires started in the town areas.

Northeastern Sector: Salamaua: Medium and heavy bomber units with fighter escort attacked supply installations on the isthmus, causing heavy explosions and numerous fires.

Kokoda-Olvi Area: Forward elements are in contact with the enemy in the vicinity of Olvi, advancing slowly.

Buin-Faisi: An Allied bombardment unit made a night attack on shipping. Results were not observed.

##### 7 Nov.

Northeastern Sector: Olvi: Fighting continues near Olvi.

Air activity limited to reconnaissance. One of our units shot down two enemy Zeros attempting interception.

Northwestern Sector: Timor: Allied medium units bombed enemy-occupied barracks and supply installations at Bobonaro, scoring direct hits on buildings and starting numerous fires (Southwest Dili).

##### 8 Nov.

Australian ground forces maintained constant pressure on the hostile position in the

vicinity of Olvi, executing local encircling movements to dislodge the defense.

They were supported by Allied air forces in ground strafing attacks.

Units from Milne Bay have now completed clearing remnants of hostile forces from the islands to the north and have occupied adjacent strategic points.

American ground troops in force, transported by air from Australia during the last month, have penetrated Central and Northern Papua to the vicinity of Buna.

The Allied forces now control all of Papua except the beachhead in the Buna-Gona area.

##### 9 Nov.

Northwestern Sector: Reconnaissance activity only.

Northeastern Sector: New Guinea: Fighting continued in the vicinity of Olvi. In sharp combat, our troops enveloped the hostile position at Gorari, inflicting heavy casualties upon the enemy. The action continues. Allied attack planes in direct support raked enemy front line positions with bombs and machine-gun fire, while strong forces of fighters and medium bombers attacked the enemy's lines of communications in rear areas.

##### New Ireland:

Kavlang: Allied medium units attacked during the night, heavily bombing the airrome and dispersal areas.

Cape St. George, New Ireland: An Allied heavy unit bombed and disabled an enemy transport of 5,000 tons off the coast heading for the Solomons. The vessel was beached to prevent sinking.

##### 11 Nov.

Northwestern Sector: Reconnaissance activity only.

Northeastern Sector: Olvi: Heavy fighting continues in dense jungle country. A decisive stage of the battle for the Olvi-Borari area is approaching.

Buna: Our Air Force made three coordinated heavy attacks on enemy installations in the rear of the areas. Allied fighters executed a strafing sweep over the Popodetta Sangara trails (Buna area), followed in turn by formations of medium bombers and attack planes, making both bombing and strafing runs over the Soputa area (between Buna-Olvi). The damage was serious. Ammunition dumps were destroyed. Heavy anti-aircraft guns were blown from their emplacements. All guns in the vicinity were silenced and severe casualties were inflicted on ground troops.

#### L.T. GEN. EISENHOWER'S HQ., LONDON

##### 7 Nov.

A joint communiqué, British Air Ministry and U. S. Army Hq.:

Heavy United States bombers escorted by Allied fighters raided the docks at the submarine pens at Brest in occupied France this afternoon. Bombs were seen to strike the target. Intensely heavy anti-aircraft fire was encountered from the coast to the target. One enemy fighter aircraft was shot down. One of our fighters is missing. All of the bombers returned safely.

##### 8 Nov.

A joint communiqué, British Air Ministry and U. S. Army Hq.:

USAAF Flying Fortresses, escorted by Allied fighters, bombed two targets in occupied France during daylight today.

One formation attacked the Flives-Lille steel and locomotive works at Lille and another bombed the enemy airfield at Abbeville.

Good results were observed at Lille, where hits were seen on the works and adjacent marshalling yards.

At Abbeville a heavy cloud made observation of the results difficult. Strong fighter opposition was encountered over both targets and fighting continued until the bombers were recrossing the Channel. In these combats a number of enemy fighters were destroyed by the Fortresses. One Fortress and six escorting fighters are missing.

##### 9 Nov.

A joint communiqué, British Air Ministry and U. S. Army Hq.:

The United States Army Flying Fortresses (B-17's) and Liberators (B-24's) raided the docks at St. Nazaire in occupied France during daylight today.

Many hits were observed on the target. From this operation three of our bombers are missing.

##### 10 Nov.

A communiqué of Allied Hq. in North Africa:

Gen. Henri Giraud has arrived in Algeria from France.

It can be expected that his presence there will bring about a cessation of the scattered resistance which is tragic between soldiers who have the same enemy.

Gen. Giraud has assumed leadership of a French movement to prevent Axis aggression in North Africa and will organize a French North African Army again to take up arms side by side with forces of the United Nations for the defeat of Germany and Italy and the liberation of France and her empire.

The Allied commander in chief has agreed to support Gen. Giraud in this theatre with the strong forces under his command.

The Government of the United States has (Please turn to Page 327)

## FINANCE

## Financial Digest

While the War Production Board was intensifying its campaign to educate manufacturers on its new program, the "Controlled Materials Plan," Chairman Donald M. Nelson announced the appointment of Ferdinand Eberstadt, a leading figure in the formulation of that plan, to be the actual boss over the large majority of the WPC employees.

The action resulted from the combination of Mr. Eberstadt's Office of Program Determination with the Office of Operations, headed by Ernest Kanzler, director general for operations.

Under the new set-up Mr. Eberstadt has jurisdiction over all of the WPC except the comparatively small staffs attached to the offices of Vice Chairman Charles E. Wilson, William L. Batt, and James Knowlson, Rubber Administrator William M. Jeffers, and the staff of Mr. Nelson himself.

As to the CMP (Controlled Materials Plan), it is explained that all it amounts to is planning the distribution of available steel, copper and aluminum to meet the needs for weapons and civilian production with the assumption that where these materials are sufficient there will be enough of other necessary scarce materials. It succeeds the earlier priorities system and the Productions Requirements Plan.

The Office of Price Administration began, on 7 Nov., a campaign to "put teeth" into their price ceilings. Four thousand retail firms throughout the nation were given formal warnings that they must discontinue price-ceiling and price-posting violations or lose their licenses to continue in business. Doubtless many of these 4,000 alleged violators will be found to be victims of honest confusion, but those found to be willful will be punished. The violations alleged include: over-ceiling sales, selling a lesser quantity without reducing the ceiling-price, and selling a deteriorated quality without reducing the ceiling-price.

The Department of Commerce in its October Review of Survey of Current Business reports that the "American consumers' total dollar expenditures for goods and services reached all-time high level of \$39.7 billions in first half of 1942 on seasonally adjusted basis... but actual quantities purchased during this period were less than in either half of 1941. Consumer seasonally adjusted expenditures have increased in each 6-month period since 1939 when measured in current dollars of slowly declining purchasing power... but when measured in constant (1939) dollars, physical volume of purchases for each period is revealed and shows a decline from peak level attained in last half of 1941... since 1939, proportion of each 6-month expenditure total attributable to price inflation, shows rising trend... by first half of 1942, it accounted for 13 percent of consumer expenditures... seems virtually certain that physical quantity of goods available to consumers will continue down for the duration. The physical quantity of services available to consumers will increase somewhat over level of first half of 1942... only a question of time until they too start to shrink."

## Reject Navy Telephone Measure

The Senate Naval Affairs Committee unanimously voted down legislation this week which would authorize the installation of telephones at government expense in the homes of certain Navy commanders.

Navy spokesmen said the phones would be used for official use only, and were made necessary by the fact that the commanding officers of Sea Frontiers, for instance, might live away from headquarters, and require telephone facilities linking them with the seat of their command. Committee members held, however, that the law against the installation of phones in private homes at government expense should not be removed from the statutes, and that to do so would "open up the door too wide."

## England War Savings

Just as in the United States where purchases of war bonds at once give to the Government funds for purchase of war material and relieve pressure on civilian supplies, so in England are war savings being utilized.

Campaigns for the sale of Savings Certificates and War bonds in England have been intensified to cover all levels of income. In 3 years of war, a total of \$14,392,000,000 has been raised in war savings, an average of \$300 per head of population. Total "war savings" do not, however, present an accurate picture of genuine savings out of income, since a good deal must come from capital sources. The total raised in "small savings" is more significant, since these are purchases of certificates and bonds in small units through the Post Office or Trustee Savings Banks. By September 1942, \$5,752,000,000 had been raised in "small savings," an average of \$126 per head of population.

## RCA Financial Statement

The consolidated statement of income of the Radio Corporation of America and subsidiary companies for the third quarter of 1942 and the first nine months of the year, with comparative figures for the corresponding periods of 1941, has been issued by David Sarnoff, President.

The statement shows, for the first nine months of the year, consolidated net profit of \$5,158,058. This result was after taxes and all other charges, and compares with \$6,611,590 net profit in the nine months to 30 Sept. last year, a decrease of \$1,453,532.

Provision for Federal income and excess profits taxes for the first nine months of 1942 amounted to \$15,811,400, compared with \$9,803,670 for the corresponding period in 1941, an increase of \$6,007,730.

Total gross income from all sources amounted to \$136,523,433 in the first nine months of 1942, compared with \$109,589,947 in the same period in 1941, an increase of \$26,933,486.

This year, after payment of Preferred dividends, nine months' earnings applicable to the Common stock were equivalent to 19.8 cents per share, compared with 30.2 cents per share in the first nine months last year.

Net profit after taxes for the third quarter of 1942, was \$2,133,937, compared with \$2,510,461 in the same quarter of 1941.

## Retire in Temporary Grades

The Senate Military Affairs Committee late this week filed its formal report on legislation, S. 2786, authorizing the retirement in their temporary grades of officers of the various components of the Army of the United States who are physically disabled.

The filing of the formal report makes consideration of the bill by the whole Senate in order at any time. The Military Committee ordered the bill reported last week, as reported in the 7 Nov. issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

In addition to the amendments reported at that time, the committee added a ninth section to the bill to insure that: "No back pay shall accrue by reason of the enactment of this Act. The provisions of this Act shall not otherwise affect the method in which officers are to be retired."

## Extend Court Martial Authority

Legislation to extend the jurisdiction of naval courts martial to persons not in the naval service serving outside continental United States was asked of Congress this week by the Navy Department.

Pointing out that the Army has such authority under the Articles of War, the Navy Department asked that during time of war or national emergency it be permitted to establish naval law for contractors' employees and all other civilians serving in areas under the control of the Secretary of the Navy.

## Merchant Marine

Substantial relief to the shipping problems of the United Nations will be afforded by the success of United States arms in French Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia, and by British success in Libya. Once the United Nations have taken the northern coastline of the Mediterranean from Spanish Morocco—a neutral nation—through the whole length of the northern coast and even up the Levant through Palestine, the Mediterranean will once more be open to the convoys of the United Nations, and in a single swoop, the mill-tonnage of their merchant fleets will have been doubled.

More Nostrum has been open to the Allied Fleets, but only at the expense of great losses. With planes operating from all along the Mediterranean coast, the inner route once more will become practicable. There will be losses, Italian planes and small surface craft will see to that no doubt, but the protection which can be given to convoys to Russia will be much greater than now afforded along the Murmansk route.

Once merchant ships had passed the Bosphorus they would be in the Black Sea without naval support, to which the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus would be denied, and even with the Nazi in control of Bulgaria and Russia's Black Sea coast north of the Caucasus, better protection could be given by air and light naval units based on Batum than is available on the Murmansk route. The Black Sea crossing, moreover, is but a short voyage.

Distances from U. S. North Atlantic and United Kingdom ports to Port Said, to India, to Ceylon and to Madagascar will be practically halved. Great Britain's routes to Australia and New Zealand will be shortened.

Vessels now on these trades will be able to make more turn-arounds a year, the number of ships needed to carry a given quantity of supplies to these points will be greatly reduced. Tonnage will be freed for other uses.

America's Eisenhower and Britain's Montgomery, in short, promise to do more to solve the United Nation's problem of ship bottoms than the shipbuilders of the Clyde, Tyne, Mersey, Patapasco, James, Delaware, San Francisco Bay and Puget Sound.

## Tradition Wins Out

It was tradition against prohibition—and a bottle of champagne was broken across the bow of the Liberty Ship Will Rogers at the Baltimore, Md., launching on 8 Nov.

Protest from the Women's Christian Temperance Union came when it was learned four Oklahoma children would be a guard of honor for Mrs. Will Rogers, widow of the famed humorist, and sponsor of the vessel. But the Maritime Commission emphatically asserted that it was against the tradition of the sea to launch a ship with water.

The Bethlehem-Fairfield Shipyard, which built the vessel, held for the seamen, who have always considered use of water a bad luck omen.

## Ship Production Figures

American shipyards engaged solely in construction of Liberty Ships brought the average time from keel-laying to delivery down to 66 days per ship during October, as compared to a 70.1 average in September, the Maritime Commission announced this week.

To date nine out of the eleven yards now producing the emergency cargo vessels are under the original contract figure of 105 days, while the other two are rapidly reducing their production time.

## Calendar of Legislation

## BILLS INTRODUCED

S. 2885, Sen. Hill, Ala. (Also H. R. 7768, Rep. Brooks, La.) Providing uniform allowance of Army officers and warrant officers.

S. 2887, Sen. Walsh, Mass. Relief of Master Gunnery Sgt. Eugene M. Martin, USMC. Reported by Sen. Naval Committee.

S. 2888, Sen. Walsh, Mass. Reimbursing certain Navy personnel for property loss in Antarctica. Reported by Sen. Naval Committee.

S. 2891, Sen. Reynolds, N. C. Establishing precedence of Army officers.

## ACTION ON LEGISLATION

H. R. 7575, Expediting the prosecution of the war. Reported by Sen. Naval Committee, amended.

S. 2872, Authorizing installation of public telephones on quarters of certain Navy officers. Tabled by Sen. Naval Committee.

## Would End Enlistments

The nation's manpower problem—cause of much headache in Washington—came in for new review this week when President Roosevelt disclosed that expansion of the armed forces would provide a force of about 9,700,000 men by the end of 1943 or early in 1944.

He said the Army with around 4,500,000 now would be increased to 7,500,000; the Navy from nearly 1,000,000 to 1,500,000, and the Marine Corps and Coast Guard to add 300,000 to the 400,000 men already in uniform.

Whether still more men would be needed after the beginning of 1944, the President said he could not know, but added he hoped this force would be sufficient.

Meanwhile, a report of the War Manpower Commission's Management-Labor Policy Committee urged that voluntary enlistments be stopped because it creates "uncontrolled flow of manpower from civilian employment into the armed forces." The report also asked that Selective Service be placed under the WMC, and stated that responsibility for formulating an over-all manpower program should be "centralized in the Chiefs of Staff of the Army and Navy, the Lend-Lease administrator, the chairman of the War Production Board, and the chairman of the WMC."

## Precedence in Army

Legislation, S. 2891, introduced this week by Senator Reynolds, of N. C., and promptly reported by the Senate Military Affairs Committee, would amend the eighth paragraph of section 127a, National Defense Act, governing precedence of Army officers.

Under the bill, "When the dates of rank are the same, precedence shall be determined by length of active commissioned service in the Army, which shall include all time served on active duty as a commissioned officer in the Federal service, and commissioned service under the provisions of sections 94, 97, and 99 of this Act."

In requesting enactment of the bill, Secretary of War Stimson pointed out that National Guard officers cannot now count service at camps or maneuvers (Sec. 94), at special schools or at small arms competitions (Sec. 97), or at service schools (Sec. 99) in determining their precedence.

"Under existing law," he wrote, "such service may be counted for the purpose of determining relative rank generally, but may not be counted in determining precedence among officers having the same date of rank because it is not 'active commissioned' service within the contemplation of paragraph 8 of section 127a." Peacetime active duty of Reserve officers is counted in determining precedence, he said.

## Nurse Pay Bill

In executive session, the House Military Affairs Committee will resume consideration next week of legislation to increase the pay of members of the Army Nurse Corps to the same rates as are payable to male officers of the Regular Army.

Two open hearings were held on the measure last month, but further action at that time was delayed by receipt of the bill to lower draft ages.

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## (Continued from Page 302)

## LUCKY STRIKE MEANS FINE TOBACCO!

One of a series of paintings of the tobacco country by America's foremost artists



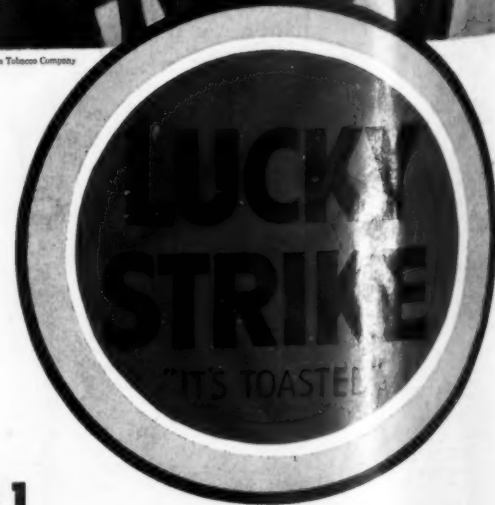
"Wagon Load o' Tobacco." Painted from real life in the tobacco country by Paul Sample.

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